Railroads.

1861. — WINTER ARRANGEMENT. — 1861.

Michigan Southern & Lake Shore RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 24, 1861, until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:

New York Day Express. [illegible]

Trains arrive from the East at 10:45 A. M. and [illegible]

JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt., Toledo, O. GEO. M. GRAY, Gen'l Western Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot Chicago, at 8:30 A. M. daily, (except Sundays,) and arrives at 9:45 P. M.

The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4:25 P. M., daily.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

Day Express, 11:30 P. M.; Way Passenger, [illegible] Through to all the above points, and connecting at La Crosse with United States Mail Coaches for St. Paul &c. Accommodation [illegible] Trains arrive at 5:00 A. M. [illegible]

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.

E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.

On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible]

Cincinnati Trains, via M. C. Railroad leave Chicago at 7:00 A. M., Mail Train; 8:00 P. M. Fast Express, and arrive in Chicago at 9:00 A. M. Fast Express, and 12:45 Night Mail Train.

The 8:00 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.

Salisbury's Patent Dusters are run on Day Express Trains. Patent Sleeping Cars on all night trains.

☞ Baggage Checked Through.

THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House,) Chicago, and at the Depot.

R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.

J. Q. A. BEAN, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily as follows:

8:00 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays.)

6:10 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays.)

FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, Harrisburg & Pittsburg.

Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.

And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.

Sleeping Cars on night trains, and baggage by these routes checked through to all Eastern Cities.

Tickets for sale at the principal Ticket Offices in the West, at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side Chicago.

D. W. ROSS, West'n Pass. Agent.

B. F. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows: [illegible]

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.

On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets, Chicago, as follows: [illegible]

WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN leaves Chicago at 4:55 P. M., and arrives at Chicago at 9:35 A. M.

S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street depot as follows: Sundays excepted. [illegible]

G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.

With 265 Miles of Double Track.

THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West,)

FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,

All connecting direct to New York,

Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.

One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York, (444 miles,) without change of cars,

VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON,

With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving in New York in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.

Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.

NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any Line or train. New York Tickets or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg, Philadelphia or Allentown.

BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON

Good via any of the Boat Lines.

Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.

FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.

TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.

FREIGHTS.

By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT. [illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.

Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Louisville.

TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily, as follows: [illegible]

THROUGH TO CINCINNATI WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS. [illegible]

JOHN BRANDT, Superintendent.

CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows: [illegible]

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.

W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

HENRY WIGGERS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in GILT MOULDING, LOOKING GLASS, PICTURE, Oval and Ornamental

Picture Frame Warehouse,

158 RANDOLPH STREET,

Opposite the Court House, Chicago. [illegible]

J. YOUNG SCAMMON, [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE,

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE:

[illegible]

☞ Additions to clubs may be made at any time at the same rates.

☞ Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XV. CHICAGO, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861. NUMBER 103.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE.

One Square, of (nine agate) one insertion, [illegible]

One Square, each subsequent day, [illegible]

One Square, two weeks, [illegible]

One Square, one month, [illegible]

One Square, three months, [illegible]

One Square, six months, [illegible]

One Square, one year, [illegible]

☞ Schedule of Prices for more space than One Square can be seen at the Counting Room.

☞ All transient Advertisements to be paid for IN ADVANCE.

☞ All changes charged thirty cents per Square.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN WEEKLY TRIBUNE:

$1.00 per Square, each week, for first month.

2.00 per Square for each subsequent month.

$5.00 per Square for one year.

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

☞ For "Amusements," "Wants" and "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth Page.

☞ Be sure and vote for John M. Wilson for Judge of the Superior Court.

☞ Citizens of the South District will do well to see that the name of Van H. Higgins is on their ticket for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

☞ The Cincinnati *Enquirer* publishes what purports to be some of the results of the Congressional Investigation in St. Louis, and we give place to it in another column. Unlike the Fremont-Blair paper, for which the *Enquirer* got the credit, this appears to be but a rehash of street gossip, draped in a semi-authoritative form with some statements that are probably true, some that are hardly germane to the question, and others that will be leading features of the report when made to Congress, lightly touched upon, or omitted altogether. The committee will hardly recognize this as an "abstract" of their work, which it is claimed to be.

☞ The coast expedition of Gen. Sherman was on Wednesday and Thursday passing Cape Hatteras, being met by vessels coming North. The weather was good, and all was progressing well (so far as known) up to that time. In the absence of information as to what the fleet has done, it is comfortable to be assured that rumors of a prevailing storm on the coast are unfounded. Hatteras is about 140 miles from Hampton Roads, or one day's sail; and the fleet, it should be borne in mind, set sail a week ago this (Tuesday) morning. By some stupid misunderstanding of the latitude and longitude given in the dispatch, an evening paper excited the town yesterday afternoon, with the report that the fleet had passed Savannah and was on its way to the Gulf!

JUDGE HIGGINS.

HON. VAN H. HIGGINS is a nominee on the People's Ticket for delegate to the Constitutional Convention, from the 56th District. When we say that Judge Higgins would make a faithful and judicious member, and that his eminent qualities as a jurist would be of great utility in the Convention, we but echo the general feeling of the community. So much may be said, without disparagement of any other candidate before the people.

THE CASE OF MR. GOUDY.

We yesterday made some statements in regard to Mr. Goudy and his connection with the Evans resolutions, which were based on information that we supposed reliable. The facts, so far as they relate to Mr Goudy, are denied by equally credible authority. We understand from Mr. Goudy himself, that he is in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war to restore the Union, and as to the means to be used for that purpose, he is willing to sustain the Administration in whatever policy they may deem proper to adopt. He sustains the instructions to Gen. Sherman with as much cordiality as the action of the Administration in regard to the proclamation of Gen. Fremont. Mr. Goudy has the ability to make a useful member of the Convention, and we would not willingly do him any injustice.

JOHN BROWN ABOLITIONISTS.

Judge Scates, who is a member of the Democratic County Committee, in a long communication to one of the city papers, undertakes to show that Ex-Mayor Wentworth is a "John Brown Abolitionist," and draws the conclusion that every man who votes *for him* to-day, must also be an Abolitionist of the same horrid stripe. If this be so, the Judge will be astonished at the number of "Abolitionists" there are in the South District of Cook County, when the votes are counted to-night. The fact is, people are no longer scared at being called Abolitionists. The slave-driver's rebellion has effectually cured them. Those who are most free in designating loyal men as "Abolitionists" are themselves sympathizers with traitors. But men who would rather have slavery abolished than see the Union destroyed are not frightened when called "Abolitionists" by doughfaces.

PARTISAN UNFAIRNESS.

The *Times* in its yesterday's issue, does its utmost to create distrust and dissension between Democrats and Republicans in relation to the election to-day. The design of the *Times* is to make Democrats believe that the Republicans are acting in bad faith and intend to erase the Democratic names on the tickets and replace them with Republicans. It is likely that the effect of this insinuation may be to induce several hundred Democrats to scratch off the names of the Republicans on one ticket and supply their places with the Democrats on the other ticket, and thereby vote a "whole hog" partisan ticket. This is just what the *Times* desires to accomplish. It wants to see every office filled with Democrats, in this strong Republican county, and that too, by trickery and treachery. We presume that not an editor or employee of the *Times* concern, will vote for a Republican where there is a Democrat running against him on either ticket. There is certainly not so bitter, narrow-minded, or pro-slavery sheet in the West, as that same *Times*.

VOTE AGAINST IT.

Be sure and vote to-day "*Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.*" The regular Union Ticket is printed so as to allow the voter to cast his ballot for or against it—the form being as follows:

AGAINST / FOR	THE BANKING LAW ON A SPECIE BASIS.

The person desiring to vote against the law will scratch off the word "For." Those desiring to vote for it will of course scratch off the word "Against."

The People's Union Ticket is, we believe, printed wholly "Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis," and therefore needs no scratching. Let every citizen, whether he votes for this or that set of candidates for county officers, or whether he votes for none at all, deposit a ballot against this irresponsible and dangerous currency scheme.

Inasmuch as we have opened our columns to another communication in favor of the law, we again call attention to the radical and fatal objections to the bill:

I. Post Notes—the power to issue notes to circulate as money, "payable at a distant period and not on demand."

II. The non-requirement of any specie [illegible]

III. The power to discount twice the capital and half the deposits.

IV. The power to issue notes to the amount of twice the capital.

V. The power to issue notes over and above this amount, to replace notes [illegible]

VI. The requirement of only *two dollars* [illegible] to be paid in to complete the organization of the bank.

VII. The attempt to forestall the action of the Constitutional Convention, by creating [illegible]; for as sure as the law [illegible] Bank and all its branches will be organized, and going with a high head of steam, before the first of January.

VIII. The obvious attempt to evade the Constitution, by calling this the "Union Bank of Illinois," instead of the "State Bank of Illinois." The third section of the tenth article of the Constitution says "no State Bank shall hereafter be created."

In our last issue we urged the friends of the law to give five minutes' consideration to *these* points, instead of pouring out platitudes about the "want of currency." We repeat that the pecuniary paradise, which may or not exist in Indiana and Ohio, has nothing to do with the discussion until these serious and valid objections are explained or removed.

A FALSEHOOD EXPOSED.

It is charged in some of the city papers, that Judge Higgins is in favor of continuing the Docket Fee System, for the pay of Judges, and for that reason is a candidate for delegate to the Constitutional Convention.

Both the charge and the inference is utterly untrue. No man more desires the abolition of the Docket Fee System than Judge Higgins, and if elected to the Convention, he pledges himself to use all his influence and power to have it done away with, and a fair and reasonable salary substituted. This is one of several important judicial reforms which he will advocate in the Convention, if made a delegate. The allegation made against him is as false as it is mean, and the paper making it knew that it was false; but it was done to prejudice the minds of voters and defeat his election.

It is to the interest of every voter in the 56th District to have Judge Higgins elected to the Convention. He will be able to do more good than any other candidate running for delegate. His experience as a Judge qualifies him to understand the defects of the present Judicial system and to propose the corrections which experience shows that it requires. His urbane manners and superior abilities will make him an influential member in the organic body, and enable him to serve the people very usefully. The office is not a lucrative one to an honest man. The pay of the members barely covers their hotel expenses. It is a post of honor and responsibility, and the best men willing to serve should be elected. When such a man as Judge HIGGINS is willing to undergo the labor and loss of time, the people should not hesitate to secure his services.

GAULEY BRIDGE.

The attack of Gen. Floyd upon the Federal troops at Gauley Bridge seems to have been an ill-advised attempt of a desperate man to get himself into trouble. Later and more circumstantial reports show that Floyd came up with about 7000 troops, and planting his guns on the opposite bank of New river began a sort of random fire upon Rosecrans's camp, last Friday morning. Little damage was done beyond sinking the ferry boat, and scaring the telegraph operator. Rosecrans rather enjoyed the fun than otherwise. It should be remembered that New river is the south branch of the Gauley river, and that Rosecrans and Cox are at the junction of the two; while Gen. Schenck's brigade is some miles up the river, and Gen. Benham's about an equal distance down the Gauley river. During Friday the rebels threw about forty shells, only a few of which exploded, while our fire silenced at least two of their guns. On Saturday there was a temporary lull in the fight, and Rosecrans, having the rebel where he wanted him, was preparing to send Benham and Cox across the river, above and below, to get in the rear of the enemy and make the annihilation complete. This was the position of things on Saturday evening, and a private dispatch received at the office of the Cincinnati *Times*, last evening, would indicate that Rosecrans had carried out the plan with brilliant success. By this authority Gen. Benham had crossed with five regiments, and the enemy was routed with great loss. If Floyd has been captured, as it was expected he would be, some lucky Barnum can make a fortune by exhibiting him here in the North.

A Short Catechism.

Ques.—What constitutes the Court House Clique?

Ans.—Office holders in the Court House.

Ques.—How are the candidates on the different tickets divided?

Ans.—Into those who want to remain in the Court House and those who want their places.

Ques.—If the outsiders are elected, who will then be the Court House Clique?

Ans.—The said outsiders will become the Clique.

Ques.—Who are the Court House Clique?

Ans.—Office-holders whose places of business are in the Court House.

Ques.—How are the candidates divided?

Ans.—Into two classes—those who want to remain in the Court House, and those who want their places.

Ques.—How can the Court House Clique be abolished?

Ans.—By removing the Court House and electing no more office-holders.

Ques.—What is the duty of citizens to-day?

Ans.—To pay no heed to the demagogue cry of "Court House Clique," which is sheer humbug, but to vote for those best qualified, most trustworthy and accommodating.

"The Question."

"The question for the voters is, has Farwell performed his duties honestly and faithfully?"—*Post.*

That is *not* "the question for the voters."—*Journal.*

No, the question is, has Farwell tried to get the publisher of the *Journal* nominated for Treasurer and Sheriff every time he has been a candidate?—that's the question.

A Question Answered.

Editors Chicago Tribune;

I generally vote about the same ticket you do. How are you going to vote to day?

ENQUIRER.

ANSWER.—For the best men. Do likewise.—EDS. TRIBUNE.

Railroad Men Resigned.

The Quincy *Whig* of Saturday evening notices the resignation of Superintendent A. W. Blakesly, of the Quincy and Toledo Railroad; as also, R. D. Grant, Master Mechanic of the Chicago and Quincy Railroad, at the shops in that city.

☞ The scandalous course pursued towards [illegible] FARWELL by the *Journal* has disgusted [illegible] any of its readers, and impelled them to vote for him, which otherwise they would not have done.

Resignation of Gen. Mitchel.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

We are informed that Gen. O. M. Mitchel, commanding in this Department, has resigned. The cause of his resignation is understood to be his unsatisfactory relations with Gen. Sherman, commanding in Kentucky. It has been, for some time, evident that differences prejudicial to the public interest existed between Generals Sherman and Mitchel. In what manner, if at all, the situation will be improved, if Gen. Mitchel has resigned, we are not advised. Something evidently should be done, to facilitate the transmission of troops and munitions of war into Kentucky. No confusion of jurisdiction, or differences in the professional etiquette of military men, or clashing of the views of ambitious commanders of Departments, should be suffered to impede the progress of the essential work of the campaign.

Press Dispatches for California.

Since the completion of the telegraph to California, the papers in that section have perfected arrangements to make a liberal use of its facilities, and for that purpose have employed E. H. E. Jameson—for some time past connected with the press in St. Louis, and a gentleman every way qualified for the position—as Agent for the Associated Press in that State. His headquarters are at the telegraph office in this city, and the special dispatches for that country are all made up at this place.—*Quincy Whig.*

THE WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

INVESTIGATIONS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Alleged Abstract of their Report.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

In giving an abstract of the testimony, which is so voluminous, we propose only to give a part bearing on the different heads of fraud, as summed up in the committee's report. The entire testimony has been sent to Washington to be laid before Congress at its next session. The synopsis we publish is a faithful abstract of the evidence before the committee, although many of the minor details have been omitted.

The first act of fraud was the presentation to Mrs. Brigadier General McKinstry, on the 20th of September, of a complete set of silver service of the Jenny Lind pattern, which service cost $3,000 and upward, and being the finest ever made in the West, and took the premium at the State Agricultural Fair held in St. Louis. This service was presented by parties exclusively interested in Government contracts among whom were Major Selover, Leonidas Haskell, John M. Crum, E. L. Beard, of California, and others. Gen. McKinstry was Quartermaster General of the Western Department by appointment of Major General J. C. Fremont, and as such Quartermaster General, controlled the horse and mule contracts, building of barracks, and all supplies and purchases appertaining to that Department. The committee in their report say, "the frauds in contracts in the Quartermaster's Department are numerous and have been clearly proven and extended through all branches of his control and supervision."

In relation to the purchases of horses—the second act of fraud—the testimony is extensive as to the various species of imposition practised, the "old English jockey tricks," as they are called, being in this case of the lesser magnitude. A party contracts to furnish 1,000 head of horses, at $119 50 per head, to the Government, through the Quartermaster. The contractor's agent, who is approved by the Quartermaster, has charge of the field where the contractor's horses are to be passed upon. A countryman, having horses to sell to the Government, pays $10 entrance fee to the field, where his horses are examined, and upon the payment of another fee of $10, they are recommended to the contractor, who purchases the same at the very lowest figure, which, throughout the entire evidence, never exceeded $85 and $90 per head. The contractor takes his purchases to the Inspector, who is also reimbursed by a fee, which amount is computed according to the quality of the animal. The contractor, on obtaining a certificate from the Inspector, demands the money of the Quartermaster, who pays the same, when the *bonus* for said payment is guaranteed. The evidence discloses several such schemes and many other ways in which horses and mules are obtained. The testimony also shows that the horses, in a majority of instances, are of the most inferior kind, and have broken down or fell dead on the road. Around the depots where horses were kept thus purchased, numerous carcasses have been found. Omnibus and stage horses have been trotted out, "full of bran and peppered," by contractors, who received $115 and $130 for each horse they furnished. One of the recent reports of Boards of survey will suffice in giving the character of horses Government furnished to regiments upon the requisition of their commanding officer. Other similar reports the committee have on file:

CAMP SULLIVAN, WARSAW, October 21, 1861.

TO COL. WM. BISHOP:—The undersigned having been summoned, as a Board of Survey, to examine and inspect the condition of the horses forwarded to this regiment from Saint Louis and report the result to your headquarters, would respectfully report that we have examined said horses and find seventy-six (76) fit for service, five (5) dead, and three hundred and thirty (330) undersized, under and over aged, stifled, ringboned, blind, spavined, and *incurably* unfit for any public service, said horses being a part of the Missouri contract.

Very respectfully,

[Signed] DAVID MCKEE, Major.
GEORGE ROCKWELL, Captain.
JOHN SCHEB, Lieutenant.

The Committee also have in evidence that U. S. District Attorney Jones was associated with Messrs. Thompson and Bowen in the purchase of horses and mules, their contract being at $119.50 each horse. Bowen sold out to Thompson and Jones for $5,000, payable in bankable funds. Thompson went to McKinstry for payments on horses Messrs. Thompson and Jones had furnished, and was told that "another party was interested in this horse business, and unless the $5,000 in gold was deducted by Messrs. Thompson and Jones, none of the money could be paid." The $5 000 was kept by McKinstry, and the remainder paid over to Thompson and Jones.

Under this head of fraud, the Committee have testimony of over half a million of dollars sunk in hay contracts. The Quartermaster paid $17.50 per ton for hay in bales, which on examination is found to be prairie grass, and hay of a very poor quality. The cost of transportation between St. Louis and Sedalia, is about $8 per ton, or $25 per ton delivered at Sedalia. The Committee have accumulative evidence that fresh hay from the stacks, and in abundance along the entire route to Warsaw, could be obtained at $6@8 per ton.

In Government wagons the evidence shows large numbers are here without any owners, until after they have been pressed into the service, and then the builders present their claims. A majority of these wagons are unfit for service. The axles, reach, bolsters, spokes, hubs, &c., are found to have been cracked, and the cracks filled with leather and putty, and painted over where the fraud was patent. Several of the wagons are condemned. The Committee will report that a number of the wagons thus received by the Quartermaster and his agent have broken down before the army had proceeded far, and that all the wagons will be useless after a few weeks' service.

The third act of fraud is in the building of fortifications at St. Louis. On the 15th of August Colonel Hassendeubel, by order of General Fremont, engineered and surveyed the points within the limits of St. Louis for the erection of eleven (11) forts. Under Major H.'s superintendence five (5) were built directly for the Government, without any intervening contractor. The wages of the laborers were 60 cents each per day, and the cost of each fortification not to exceed $10,000. On the 25th of September, when General Fremont knew that the forts, completed, cost $10,000 each, Quartermaster General McKinstry, per order of General Fremont, made a contract with E. L. Beard of California to build six additional forts for the Government, similar in all respects to the five constructed by Colonel Hassendeubel; agreeing to pay 45 cents per cubic yard for all excavations; 55 cents per cubic yard for the same dirt excavated upon the bank of the fort and forming the embankment; for all puddled earth 90 cents per cubic yard; paving walks with brick or stone, floors, or block houses, &c., $1 per square yard; for cisterns, 25 cents per cubic gallon of 231 inches, arched with brick, crown and cement; lumber for magazines, block houses, and quarters for officers and troops, sewers, &c., &c., the lumber and timber to be measured in the building, $100 per 1,000 feet; for facines and breastworks required on the work, $1 per cubic foot, and for roofing all the buildings with three-ply roofs, $4 50 per square of 100 superficial feet. The total cost of the six fortifications figures upward of $300,000, upon which Mr. Beard has received $170,000. An additional payment of an order for $60,000 from General Fremont was stopped by the Secretary of War when in St. Louis. The evidence sets forth, that notwithstanding Beard has received already three times the original cost of the works, the laborers are clamorous at the Government offices for their pay. The items of the cost of forts, as proven by other forts built, and the evidence of master mechanics, put the figures, viz: 10c per cubic yard for excavations and embankments; puddled earth 30c; paving, &c, 40c; cisterns, &c., 3c; lumber and timber $40@50.00 per 1,000 feet; facines and breastworks 35@40c; roofing $2@2 50, and a total cost of the six fortifications not over $60,000. The contract for fortifications was drawn up per order of General Fremont. The contract is regarded by the committee as irregular and informal, except that it provides that "no member of Congress shall be interested in the said contract." The contract is in part irregular, for the reason that according to the regulations of the Department, the Quartermaster only can make contracts of this kind.

The fourth act of fraud is the house rent, first in the palatial mansion of Mrs. Colonel Brant, cousin of Mrs. Jessie Fremont, rented to General Fremont for headquarters of Major General, his private Secretary, and Chief of Staff, at the rate of $6,000 per annum. Other palatial mansions in the neighborhood are rented at similar rates, and occupied for offices of members of the staff.

Large and expensive barracks have been built in the immediate vicinity, as quarters for the accommodation of the Fremont Body Guard, numbering 600 men. The barracks will accommodate 2,500 men. The cost of these barracks and Benton Barracks, capacious enough to accommodate 40,000 men, will be about $150,000, double the amount necessary to erect precisely similar buildings. In the roofing of these buildings, which is upward of 5,000 squares of 100 superficial feet, the Committee have discovered much fraud. The contract provides that the roof shall be three-ply, and put on with felt and soaked in hot tar, and in a substantial and durable manner. The Committee have evidence that the Superintendent and Architect, A. B. Ogden, received a draft of $700 on Gen. McKinstry from Clapp & Co., provided he (Ogden) would obtain the contract for them at their bid, which was $3.50 per square of 100 superficial feet. A Mr. King, under oath, testifies that he gave Ogden a draft on McKinstry for $1,500 for his services in getting him the contract for $3.25 per square. To each of these Ogden promised the contract. The work was awarded to Allen Thompson at $3.50, but whether any bonus was given does not appear. The Committee find that Thompson sold the contract for an advance of $3,000, and that the party doing the work only put on one ply roof, and that with felt dipped in cold tar. In a few places there was only one ply. The facts were obtained by cutting into the roof at various points. It is also in evidence that [illegible] responsible bids of $2 for this same work.

Another fraud was in the contracting with E. W. Fox for the manufacture of picket pins at 45 cents each, when Thomas Hood, a blacksmith with good security, bid for the same at 25 cents per pin—the number to be made, 50,000 pins. Also to Fox and others, camp kettles at 35 cents, when there were bids at 20 cents; nails, axes, spikes, &c., at similar rates. Saddles that were rejected by the Quartermaster, were purchased by Fox at low figures and sold to McKinstry at increased rates.

The building of sundry tug-boats and chartering of several steamers at double their cost and value, particularly the chartering of sundry boat belonging to the Keokuk Packet Company, have been gone into at length, and much imposition found to exist. The tug-boats are being built at a cost of $8,500 each, when they ought to be built at $4,500 each.

Other frauds in the purchase of oats, clothing, blankets, tents, etc.; the issuing of transportation tickets and paying of employees in uncurrent funds—such as the Union Bank and Bank of St. Louis, 55 cents discount—instead of Government funds, etc., etc., are fully in evidence before the Committee, but all are on a par with those given above. No frauds were found in the Commissary Department, but the report of the Committee will exhibit the transactions of the other departments in an exceedingly unfavorable light. As the California contractors are alleged by the Committee with being largely interested in many of these contracts, we give their names: Joseph Palmer, of the firm of Palmer, Cook & Co; Leonidas Haskell; E. L. Beard; Major Selover, of the firm of Selover & Sluters, Real Estate Auctioneers, and I. C. Woods, manager of Adams' Express Company.

Three of these gentlemen are living in St. Louis in fine style, and two are on General Fremont's staff.

The Committee could have continued their investigations further, but they believe they have sufficient evidence, and have gone to Cairo to examine a few witnesses there. They will then visit Louisville, and Cincinnati, and take evidence of any frauds existing in the departments of those cities.

FROM FREMONT'S COMMAND.

McKinstry and Hunter Hurrying Up.

THE CANNONADE AT SARCOXIE.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, yesterday.]

From Mr. Elliott, a resident of Cincinnati, who arrived here last night on the Pacific Railroad train, we gather some important and interesting news. Mr. Elliott left Warsaw on Saturday evening at two o'clock. His fellow-passenger in the stage from Warsaw to Tipton came through from Springfield, having left there on Friday morning, the 1st, at which time all of the divisions of Gen. Fremont's army were in Springfield, except General McKinstry's and Gen. Hunter's, and both of these had received orders to proceed with haste. Gen. McKinstry, on Friday last, made a march of thirty three miles, and expected to be in Springfield on Saturday evening. General Hunter broke up his camp at Warsaw on Saturday morning, and was met about twelve miles on his road to the south. It was thought at Warsaw that the rapidity of the movements of these divisions, indicated *business* at or near Springfield.

Col. Mulligan got in the cars yesterday morning at Sedalia, and came down as far as Jefferson City. His wife and child, for whom it is supposed he went to Lexington, were with him. The gallant Colonel was most cordially received with cheers and hand-shakings at the capital.

At Franklin, Mr. Elliot on Saturday learned from an army officer that word had reached Rolla on Friday, that Jeff. Thompson with a straggling force of about fifteen hundred men was marching across the southern part of the State to make a junction with Price and McCulloch. On Friday evening Col. Gershon, of the Thirty-sixth Illinois, started to intercept the aforesaid Jeff., taking with him nine hundred picked men of the Rolla Brigade, and a battery of six mountain howitzers, and fifteen days' rations. The expedition promises well.

Mr. Elliot met at Warsaw, on Saturday at noon, the 25th Indiana, which had been stationed at Georgetown. It was moving on to join its division at Springfield.

Colonel Matthews's regiment of Home Guards was at Chamois station on the Pacific Railroad, where the men were awaiting their equipments.

The sick soldiers at Warsaw, numbering several hundred, were removed from Warsaw to Tipton on Wednesday last, in rough wagons, but they got through very well. Large numbers of them have since reached this city.

Mr. Elliott passed on his way to Warsaw last Wednesday, and met on his way to Tipton on Saturday, heavy provision trains. He also saw along the route a number of camps, composed of Union refugees who had been driven out of the Southwest by the rebels, and were returning with their families to their old homes.

At Tipton, on Saturday, all was quiet, the place and the Government stores being guarded by the Kansas First. They were to be reinforced yesterday, by a regiment from this city, which Mr. Elliott met on the cars yesterday near Jefferson city.

SPRINGFIELD, Oct 30, 12 m.—A scout, arriving last evening, confirms in a measure the report of Lane's attack. He says that at a point in the road leading from Mount Vernon to Sarcoxie, and six miles from the latter place, he heard the firing of artillery from three o'clock p. m., until dusk Monday evening. The firing was rapid. There were also a few discharges Tuesday morning. The firing was from a southwesterly direction. The same scout fell in with a rebel just from Price's army, who left it on Sunday morning. The rebel, in conversation, represented their army in a condition that would compel it to move soon for the want of clothing and provisions; also, that a great many were sick. Price and McCulloch were at Neosho and Rains at Jollification. The rebel pickets at Sarcoxie, on Monday evening, had orders not to leave there until driven in by the Federal troops.

Jackson has ordered the foraging party at Boner's Mills to burn the mills when they leave the place.

Foraging parties are roaming over the country taking horses, mules, wagons and bed clothes.

Arrest of Several Persons with Hundreds of Letters for the South in their Keeping.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, yesterday.]

Last night two men, named respectively A Lowe and M. Finn, were placed under arrest in this city, by the United States Marshal. These parties arrived here on Wednesday last, and stopped at the Spencer House, registering as follows: "Mr. and Mrs. Lowe, England." "Mr. Finn, Belfast, Ireland." They came together. The next day Finn left for Cleveland, and returned on Saturday night. He went to Cleveland to seek the baggage of the party, which had been detained. It was opened there and between 700 and 800 letters, directed to parties in the South, chiefly New Orleans, were found. Among them were letters for all the heavy bankers in that city. Upon being arrested here, the men claimed to be British subjects, doing business in the South, equivocating a good deal, however, as to the length of time they had spent in the South. We are informed the parties will be taken to Fort Warren this morning.

The Strength of Manassas.

[From the Louisville Journal, 2d.]

To attack the Confederate forces at Manassas with a vast army of even the best troops in the world, would be a mighty undertaking. The Richmond papers boast, that, in that stronghold, a hundred men can successfully resist and repel a thousand. Perhaps they could if the attack were as rash and precipitate as some of our Eastern civilians evidently think that it ought to be. The greatest Southern Generals and civil engineers selected Manassas as the strongest position by nature in Virginia, and such it undoubtedly was. For six months they have, with all possible resources at their command, been adding to its natural strength by all the modes of fortification known to military science. From the two thousand heavy cannon, many of them of monstrous size, seized by the Confederates in the Gosport Navy Yard, and from the many hundreds of columbiads and guns of all calibres manufactured at the Tredegar Works in Richmond, they have received just as many and just such pieces of artillery as they could plant to advantage. If they wanted fifteen hundred pieces of heavy artillery to be placed in a hundred batteries, they have have had them, and placed them according to their pleasure. At several points of necessary approach to their main positions, they have placed mines of gunpowder to be sprung at any moment, and carry horrible slaughter among their assailants. These are facts, and, although thoughtless editors, writing to create a sensation, may ignore them, the commanders of our armies will scarcely do so.

We have confidence, strong confidence that, in spite of all obstacles, however tremendous they may be, Gen. McClellan will accomplish the great purpose for which he stands at the head of the mightiest army in the world, but he must accomplish it, if at all, in his own time and way.

A Fight near Bowling Green, Ky.—Gen. Johnston in Command in the Southwest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Even'g Journal.]

I have just read a private letter received this morning from Owensboro, Ky., which states that a Federal force numbering 230 men, with pieces of artillery, in command of Col. Bunbridge, left that place week before last, and on the 20th encountered a large body of rebel cavalry near Morgantown, Butler county, 19 miles from Bowling Green. A severe conflict took place, in which 50 rebels were killed and several wounded. The Federals suffered no loss. The rebels are supposed to have been from Bowling Green on a foraging expedition. The letter also states that a day or two previous, the same rebels had attacked a small body of Federals under Col. McHenry, killing 3 and wounding 5.

Parties arriving this morning from Southwest Missouri, state positively that the rebel General A. S. Johnston has joined Price with his force, estimated at 20,000. I think it doubtful.

There are rumors on the street that the military stores at Tipton have been consumed by fire, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

THE LATEST NEWS.

FLOYD'S ATTACK ON GAULEY.

His Reported Rout and Defeat.

Coast Expedition off Hatteras.

LATEST FROM GEN. FREMONT.

THREATENED REVOLT OF HIS ARMY

Skirmish near Weston, Missouri.

GENERAL PRICE STILL RETREATING.

The Sumter Captain in England.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.

The Army Retiring Board, with the exception of a few cases of officers in California or on their way from that State, has nearly finished its business, having only Capt. Llewellyn Jones of the 3d cavalry, 1st Lieut. Mills of the 3d artillery, Capt. Gardner of the 1st cavalry, and Lieut. Col. Sylvanus Thayer of the engineers, to examine.

Capt. Ratcliff Brinkerhoff is appointed to Col. Jno. Sherman's Brigade.

It is desertion to leave one regiment for another, or to persuade a man to do so without a discharge, and the offence is punishable with death. A regular officer has preferred charges against a volunteer captain in a Wisconsin regiment for the latter offence.

The flood has rendered the Long Bridge impassable to day, and there is danger that part of the causeway may be washed away.

The Washington Infirmary was burned down last night. Over one hundred sick and wounded soldiers were safely removed, but an aged woman, sent thither by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, cannot be found, and she was probably burned.

The President "receives" till Congress meets only from 10 o'clock a. m till 12 noon.

W. W. Danenhower, of Illinois, has been appointed chief clerk to the Fourth Auditor.

Gen. McClellan has ordered Provost Marshal Friere, who, as Civil Judge, has been enforcing the recovery of northern debts due from citizens of Alexandria, to confine himself strictly to his business as Provost Marshal. Many Northern merchants who had received their pay, or who are looking to him for the relief which he had shown himself willing to give, are indignant at the order destroying his jurisdiction.

FROM QUINCY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

QUINCY, Nov. 4, 1861.

A fight is reported to have occurred on Saturday near Weston, Mo., not far from Leavenworth city, between two companies of Home Guards under Capts. Drumhill and Josephs, and a rebel guerilla band. The Union troops succeeded in ambushing the rebels, whereupon the latter took to a log house. The Union men thereupon brought a small howitzer to bear upon the house, which riddled it and dispersed the rebels, besides killing about a dozen of them. None of the Union men were killed, and but few wounded.

Four hundred of the regulars who surrendered some time since in Texas, came east from St. Joseph to-day, and took the North Missouri road for St. Louis. Some nine or ten secesh prisoners were also brought down and sent to St. Louis.

FROM SPRINGFIELD, MO.

What is Threatened if Fremont shall be Removed.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 4.—The *Republican* has the following significant information in its correspondence from Fremont's headquarters:

HEADQUARTERS CAMP LYON, SPRINGFIELD, MO., Oct. 31.

A good deal of excitement has prevailed in Camp for some days past, respecting the report of Fremont's supercession; but Washington advices at Headquarters mention nothing of the kind. Fremont's removal would cause intense excitement, and I suspect, no little trouble in Camp. A number of officers declare they would resign in that event, or insist upon creating him (Fremont) Dictator of the Southwest, independent of the Administration, which is bitterly denounced in Camp for its vacillating and injudicious policy respecting this Department.

The list of rebels killed in the battle of Friday last now numbers 127.

No intelligence has yet been received of General Johnston's assumption of the command of the rebel forces in Missouri.

The cause of the cannonading heard in the direction of Sarcoxie is still unknown.

FROM GAULEY BRIDGE.

Floyd's Attack on Rosecrans.

NOBODY HURT THUS FAR.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., 4.—A gentleman of this city from Gauley Bridge, on Saturday evening, reports that Floyd had cut a road around the Hill where Rosecrans was encamped, and was shelling his camp. Rosecrans was returning the fire, and had silenced two batteries. He has also sent a detachment up the New Road. He had Floyd completely surrounded. No federals had been killed when the gentleman left.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4.—The *Commercial* has advices from Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters up to Saturday evening. On Friday morning at 8 o'clock the enemy opened fire with two guns from points opposite the Gauley ferry and Camp Tompkins, and kept up a noisy firing of musketry. The object was evidently to cut off the supply trains. They succeeded in sinking the ferry boat on the Gauley, and threw about forty shells into the camp of the 11th Ohio. Not one of our men were killed, and only about half a dozen wounded. The majority of shells thrown by the enemy did not explode, and their musketry was wild and irregular. The ferry boat which had been sunk by the enemy's shot, on Friday, was raised that night, and communication restored. There was no firing on Saturday on either side. The position of the forces on Saturday evening was as follows: The rebels were in possession of the left or west bank of New River. Gen. Schenck's brigade was a few miles above the junction of Gauley and New Rivers, on the east side of New River. Gen. Cox's brigade and Gen. Rosecrans's headquarters were near the junction of the rivers, and between them. Gen. Benham was below the junction, on the right bank of the Gauley River. Floyd's force is believed to be about 7,000 men. It was believed in camp that Schenck's and Benham's brigades would be thrown across the river above and below Floyd, and catch him.

The loss of telegraphic communication was occasioned by the alarm of the operator, who, when the firing opened, sent a hasty dispatch to Clarksburg, announcing a battle, and then commenced to move his office up the Gauley. He was two or three miles up the river when he was overtaken by orders from Gen. Rosecrans to return, and while returning his wagon was driven over a precipice and the apparatus destroyed. Floyd's demonstration was rather agreeable to Rosecrans's army than otherwise. Rosecrans was certain he could hold his own and expected to bag his assailants.

Col. Sedgwick, of the 2d Kentucky, was reported to have been wounded in the knee by a splinter of shell.

LATER—REPORTED DEFEAT OF FLOYD.—The following dispatch was bulletined at the Tremont House, last evening:

CINCINNATI, Nov. 4, 1861.

The following dispatch was received last evening at the office of the Cincinnati *Times*:

Gen. Rosecrans was attacked by the rebels under Gen. Floyd on Monday. The rebels were repulsed, Gen. Benham then crossed the Gauley with five regiments, succeeded in getting on the rear of th rebels, and routed them with heavy loss.

THE COAST EXPEDITION.

Seen off Cape Hatteras, Bound South, all Well.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4.—The great Naval and Military Expedition was spoken on Wednesday morning in latitude 35:30, longitude 75, by the schooner Houston. Weather fine.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The schooner Andromeda, from Havana, reports that on Thursday, October 31st, at sun down, off Hatteras, she saw a fleet of thirty steamers, but no sailing vessels, bound south.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

Steamship Jura at Farther Point.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—The steamship Jura, from Liverpool 24th, via Londonderry the 25th of Oct., arrived at Farther Point at four o'clock this morning. She brings one day's later news.

Capt. Semmes, of the pirate Sumter, has reached Liverpool in the steamer Edinburg.

A competitive trial had taken place of rifled 82-pounders, service guns, of different inventors. The trial was brought to a close without any very satisfactory results. The Whitworth and Armstrong guns alone appear calculated to meet the requirements of the navy.

It was expected the Bank of France would immediately adopt some new measures to palliate the existing crisis.

The accouchment of the Empress of Austria was expected to take place at the commencement of February.

A Paris telegraph, dated Oct. 25th, says the *Moniteur* of that date contains the following: "A judicial investigation has established the fact that the Congregation of the ladies of Saint Union, at Dowi, have voluntarily abetted the abduction of Jewish girls. These facts would have justified the Government in revoking the authorization of the Society of Saint Union, but it has confined itself to withholding the acknowledgment of its legal existence. This measure will remind religious congregations that neither their character, objects, nor rulers, excuse them from obeying the laws of the country.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—The steamer Resolute came up from the Navy Yard last night. One of our batteries on the Maryland shore has been completed, and the range of some of our 32-pounder Parrott guns was tried on the rebel steamer Geo. Page, yesterday afternoon. Three shots struck her, but with what effect is not known, as the water being very high, she was enabled to run up Quantico Creek, out of range.

A special Washington dispatch to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that the New Jersey brigade marched Saturday morning. They will doubtless complete the perfect preparations for preventing the passage of rebels over into Maryland, under cover of the guns of their Potomac batteries. The same letter says that all the regiments of the army of the Potomac have their camp equipage, wagons, ambulances, horses and mules, and other appliances, ready for taking the field at an hour's notice. The organization of wagon trains has been one of the most difficult of tasks.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—At one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the lower story of the General Hospital on Judiciary Square, originating from a furnace. The combustible parts of the main building, together with the roof, were destroyed. When the flames were first discovered, hurried preparations were made for the removal of the sick and wounded soldiers, fifty in number. This was effected in good order and with safety to the patients, who are now comfortably cared for. Fortunately thirty of the patients were on Thursday removed to Annapolis.

The President has recognized Camillo Martin as Vice Consul of Spain at San Francisco, and Godfrey Snyadocker as Consul of the Principalities of Schaumberg Lippe for the U. S., to reside at Chicago.

The Common Council of Philadelphia presented Gen. McClellan with a magnificent sword on Friday.

Gen. Stone sent a flag of truce to Gen. Evans, at Leesburgh, to enquire as to the disposition made of the prisoners taken at Ball's Bluffs. Evans replied that they were confined at Richmond, and he would communicate with the rebel Government relative to an exchange of prisoners.

The news from Europe, per the last steamer, shows that the rebel emissaries in London and Paris were very confident and noisy in the belief that the necessities of the manufacturing interests will lead to an interference in the American contest for the purpose of breaking the blockade to secure a supply of cotton. It is, nevertheless, evident that their cause is losing ground both with the people and the press.

The London *Post*, Palmerston's organ, has a strong article against any interference, and exposing the fallacy of the notion that a recognition of the rebel States would re-open the cotton trade, but that, on the contrary the recognition would only increase the rigor of the blockade, and any interference would be an act of war.

The *Shipping Gazette* continues to denounce the conduct of the blockade and the wrongs done to British ships, and says that some action on the part of the British Government is indispensible.

The *Times* thinks it is not unlikely that the moment the drain commences, the financial community of America will have its *Bull Run.*

Count De Sayre, the lineal descendant of Count Rochambeau, of American Revolution fame, has tendered his services to the President, and has been assured that they will be accepted. The same answer has been given to the Baron de Schonen, descendant of Gen. Lafayette. It is expected they will soon reach the United States.

[Special to the N. Y. Evening Post.

It is rumored here that Gen. Halleck or Gen. Harney will take Fremont's place in the command of the Western Department.

Several Clerks at the Treasury Department are engaged in a search for historical precedents on the question of the right of the Government to re-open particular ports during the period of a blockade of the Southern coast. This circumstance is regarded here as an indication of the probable intention of the Government in reference to the South.

Judge Grier on the Trial of Privateersmen.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 4th.—In the Circuit Court this morning, the case of the Petrel pirates was called, but postponed till next Monday. While the Assistant District Attorney was urging the trial, Judge Grier said he could not consent to have the regular business of the court interrupted. It seemed like a farce to try them at this time, when the country played civil war. The dictates of humanity would counsel the Government to treat captives on the sea the same as those taken on land; and he could not understand the policy of hanging the first and holding the latter as prisoners and releasing them. Let the rebellion be crushed, and God grant that it may be speedily, and then these men can be tried for treason or piracy, and he would assist, no matter how much he might be called Jeffries or Scroggs.

A Skirmish near Leavenworth, Mo.—Rebels Repulsed.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 3.—A skirmish took place yesterday about six miles east of this place, between a small force of Missouri militia under Major Josephs, and 150 rebels. The rebels were scattered with a small loss. A battalion of the Kansas 2d regiment, recently mustered out of service, were collected in this city and held in readiness to march to the relief of Major Joseph, but were not required. This regiment is being reorganized.

Portions of Linn county, Kansas, have recently been pillaged by marauding parties from Missouri.

Pirates in the Gulf.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Capt. Marshall, of the bark Rapid, from Vera Cruz, arrived at this port this morning. He recommends all shipmasters bound down the Gulf of Mexico to go well armed, as he made the passage out and back without seeing a U. S. vessel.

He also reports passing the schooner Typhoon, for Boston, and the same day both the Typhoon and Rapid were chased by a pilot boat rigged schooner. The weather setting in squally, both ran away.

Thurlow Weed, Archbishop Hughes and Gen. Scott off for Europe.

ALBANY, Nov. 4.—Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes are about starting for Europe, probably by the steamer Africa on Wednesday, to endeavor to counteract the operations of the Southern Commissioners and to prevent the recognition of the Southern Confederacy by France and England. It is understood that Gen. Scott goes out in the same steamer.

From Jefferson City.

JEFFERSON CITY, Nov. 4—Gen. Prentiss has broken up a rebel camp in Boone county. Some loss is reported on both sides, but no particulars have been received.

In the absence of other transportation, Fremont is having provisions forwarded from Tipton on pack mules.

Eastern Kentucky—Gen. Nelson's Victorious Advance.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., Nov. 4.—A messenger arrived this evening and reports that Gen. Nelson took possession of Prestonburg, on Saturday morning, without resistance. Williams had retreated six miles across the river, and it was expected he would make a stand there to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORT MONROE, Oct. 3.—On account of the late arrival of the boat from Baltimore, no flag of truce went to Norfolk to-day.

No intelligence whatever concerning the Naval Expedition has yet reached here.

Rifled Cannon to Worry the Rebels on the Lower Potomac.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—Six rifled cannon left here to-day for Gen. Hooker's brigade [illegible]

Why the Union Bank Bill Should Become a Law.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The first requisite in a financial community is a sound currency, redeemable in gold, at *home.* This surely will not be denied. Nor can it be denied by any reasonable man that the currency of Indiana, Ohio and Iowa are sound—sound *because* redeemable in gold in those several States. Do we have any trouble in our State—nay, *have we ever* had any here—with Indiana currency? None. Why should the money of that State be as good as the gold here, while our own suffers as it has done the last season. The history of banking in Indiana tells the story. The old State Bank of Indiana was in existence for twenty years, and always redeemed in gold and silver. The new Bank of the State has been in operation since 1855, and has passed through the financial crises of 1857 and 1861, which have shaken to their foundations almost *all* banks, and the entire commercial community. This Bank has always redeemed in gold, and is now one of the soundest Banks in America. We certainly have just as much wealth in Illinois as in Indiana, and our people can lay claim to being just as honest. If the given facts produced the results named in *that* State, they will in *this.* Believe these *facts*, and try these *results*, rather than believe the reckless assertions of men who base their opposition not upon figures, but upon prejudice.

Again. To the laboring man, the manufacturer, the farmer, the produce dealer, and all others who have to borrow money to carry on business, the new Banking Law offers this inducement: it will *reduce the rate of interest to seven per cent.*, and secure to them a currency always redeemable in *gold*—saving the taxpayer from exorbitant charges in the way of premium on gold—an incubus, one of the very worst, as all men know, that our State has labored under for several years.

Just so sure as you do not adopt the Union Bank Law, you will be flooded with such currency as the Bank of Montreal, which is located over one thousand miles distant, and is payable in *currency.* It is true, the Bank of Montreal now has an agent here, but in case they get a large circulation, what security have the people of Illinois that the Bank of Montreal will not be in the same situation of the Bank of Upper Canada, and the Bank of Western Canada at Clifton, and other Canada Banks, which are quoted as "worthless" by Bank Note Reporters of this date.

This is not all. Let any intelligent, reading and reflecting person peruse the correspondence which has lately transpired between Lord Lyons and Secretary Seward, and the conclusion is inevitable that we are liable, to say the least, to have trouble with England before spring, and in case we do, Canada currency will be as worthless to the people of Illinois as is now that of South Carolina, Georgia or Louisiana.

A TAX PAYER.

Arrival of the Fort Lafayette Prisoners at Boston—The Officers Overwhelmed with the Multitude.

[From the Boston Journal, 1st.]

The orders from the War Department to Assistant Quartermaster Kinzie, at this port, instructed that officer to provide quarters and rations for one hundred political prisoners and a guard of four hundred men, which he accordingly did. His own, and the surprise of Col. Dimick and the other officers of the fort may be imagined when, at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steamer State of Maine, of the Fall River line, hove in sight, her decks swarming with prisoners and soldiers numbering at least eight times the original number advised. The steamer arrived at the fort at half-past five o'clock, having on board 100 political prisoners from Fort Lafayette, 633 of the prisoners taken at Hatteras Inlet, and 83 men, invalids and others, from Bedloe's Island, the whole under a guard of 126 men and eight officers. Capt. Updegraff, of the 5th Infantry, U. S. A., had charge of the prisoners.

Among the prisoners are Ex-Governor Morehead of Kentucky, who on his last visit to Boston was received with a national salute, Chas. J. Faulkner, Ex-Minister to France, Mayor Brown of Baltimore, the members of the Maryland Legislature, Marshal Kane of Baltimore, Col. Pegram, taken prisoner in Western Virginia by Gen. McClellan, Commodore Barron, Col. Martin, and forty-two officers from Hatteras; Col. Tyler of the rebel army, and a host of equally notorious individuals. The North Carolina prisoners taken at Hatteras were divided into ten companies, styled the Washington Greys, Senior Guards, Tar River Boys, North Carolina Defenders, Roanoke Guards, Jonesboro Guards, Hertford Light Infantry, Independent Grays, Hamilton Guards, —— Guards.

The steamer left New York at half-past four o'clock Wednesday afternoon, and a most vigilant guard was maintained on the trip. The late officers of the United States army and navy, numbering about twenty, and the State prisoners, occupied the cabin and after saloon, while the rank and file of the chivalry were quartered between decks.

Col. Dimick and the other officers went on board and were introduced to the most prominent of their guests, with several of whom the loyal officers were previously acquainted. The steamer was very much crowded, and the pity rather than the hatred of the visitors was excited by the sad spectacle. The recognition in some instances was cordial, but an air of reserve marked the conversation between the rebels and the loyal officers. The State prisoners were dressed like gentlemen, while the rank and file of the prisoners of war displayed a variety of uniforms, in which grey was the prevailing color, and felt hats predominated. Their condition and appearance was materially improved before leaving New York, by the distribution of new clothing, supplied them by their friends through the Secretary of War; still, their general uncleanliness was the subject of complaint.

Four companies of the North Carolina prisoners, numbering about three hundred men, were all that were landed last night. These disembarked, carrying their personal effects strapped upon their backs, in sacks, valises, bundles, and in every possible shape. Most of the men had blankets, and some wore over coats. They were drawn up in line outside the fort, and the roll called, during which the men kept up a constant coughing, indicative of a general pulmonary affection, consequent upon a change of climate. The prisoners were quiet, and obeyed all orders promptly. They marched into the fort and were assigned quarters—three companies in the southern front and one in a casemate on the northern side of the fort. The majority of the men were young—mere boys—who, in spite of their misfortune maintained a defiant and indifferent demeanor. The most conspicuous among the State prisoners accompanied Col. Dimick on shore and were shown their quarters. It being late and no provision having been made for lodging them, they returned to and remained on board the steamer, which had been rendered comfortable by the landing of a portion of the prisoners. Ex-Minister Faulkner wore a straw hat, and appeared decidedly seedy, while Marshal Kane, who wore a Kossuth hat, turned up on one side, strode about with a jaunty, careless air, as if he was selecting rooms at a hotel. The majority of the officers seemed to view the whole affair as a business-like proceeding, in which their only stake was the loss or gain of a comfortable habitation during the war. Some of them regard their stay at Fort Warren as only temporary, and expect to go still further North, the rumor having reached them that the Government intend to send them to a fort on Lake Erie. Orders for the release of ten sailors and Messrs. Shields, Gilchrist and Schaffer, were received by Marshal Murray of New York on Wednesday. They will probably be released from Fort Warren upon receipt of the proper documents by Col. Dimick.

The officers and political prisoners are provided with a great amount of baggage, equal, in fact, to the baggage of three regiments of volunteers. This was all landed last night. The remainder of the prisoners will be landed early this morning.

Latest from Springfield, Mo.—Gen. Price Still Retreating.

[Special to the St. Louis Democrat.]

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Nov. 1.—Our scouts bring us, this morning, definite information that Price has left Sarcoxie, and has moved, via Neosho, toward Cassville, Barry county. Opinions differ as to whether he will march north from that point, on Springfield, or continue his retreat into Arkansas. A body of rebel cavalry was seen twenty-five miles south of here, last night; doubtless a reconnoitering party. Gens. Pope and McKinstry should be here to-day. Gen. Hunter is on the Pomme De Terre, ten miles south of the Osage, waiting for rations.

The Guard on Norfolk, Va.

The New York *Times* of the 2d, says:

Our correspondent at Fortress Monroe informs us that as soon as the Roads were cleared by the sailing of the expedition, the Minnesota moved to her old anchorage, out of the range of the guns of the fortress, preparatory to giving the Merrimac a proper reception, should she make the attempt, in accordance with rebel threats, to put to sea. It is said to be the intention of Commodore Goldsborough, should the Merrimac make her appearance, to lay the Minnesota alongside her, and board her at all hazards.

ONE FIRE LASTS FOR THE ENTIRE SEASON, Without Re-Building, LITTLEFIELD'S BASE BURNING STOVES, RAILWAY COAL BURNER, Parlor Furnace, or Double Heater, AND THE NEW STOVE MORNING GLORY. VAN SCHAACK, No. 47 ..... STATE STREET ..... No. 47

New Advertisements.

BOARD WANTED—By a young lady, in a private family, on the North Side, at moderate rates. Address "A. J.," Tribune Office.

WANTED—Board wanted on the North Side. A young man wishes to get board in some respectable family on the North Side of the River, within half a mile of Wolf street Bridge. Please address "JONES," Post Office Box 2876.

WANTED—Furnished Rooms wanted near the Post Office, east of Clark street and north of Monroe, in a respectable private family, without board, by two single gentlemen. Address P. O. Box 2508.

WANTED—To Loan on wholly unincumbered city property, centrally located, about $6,000. Apply by letter to "T. W." Tribune Office.

CAVALRY COMPANY—J. M. RAMOTH and D. A. GAGE are enlisting a Cavalry Company, and are filling up rapidly. Men wishing to join this valuable arm of the service had better do so now, for this is positively the last to be raised from this State. Recruiting office at Rosa's Cigar Store, corner of Randolph and Clark streets.

ANOTHER CAVALRY REGIMENT.—Col. J. W. Bell, late of the War Department, having been authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a Cavalry Regiment in Illinois, has established his Headquarters at

No. 83 Randolph Street,

in this city, where those wishing to engage in defending the honor of their country will be furnished the rations and all needed supplies from the time of signing the muster roll. All those who desire to enlist will do well to call early.

A RARE CHANCE FOR MUSIC TEACHERS AND PUPILS.—A large stock of Sheet Music of every variety, and Music Books to be sold at HALF PRICE by J. BAUER, No. 99 South Clark street, Chicago, Illinois.

LOST—On Wednesday last a Mourning Pin, set with pearls. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 88 Dearborn street.

LOST—At or near McNally's Book Store, Dearborn street, a Pocket Diary, gilt-edged, "Henry C. Brown, 1st Regiment Western Cavalry," was printed on first page. The finder will confer a favor on the owner by leaving it at this office.

LOST—On South Canal street, a Black Traveling Bag. The finder will receive a reward of three dollars by returning it to 394 and 396 Wolcott street, Chicago.

F. A. LEAVITT.

DOG LOST.—A black and white Newfoundland, on Friday last, in neighborhood of Wells street Depot. Any one returning him to Printing Office, 53 Clark street, will be liberally rewarded.

S. S. MILLAR.

ONE HUNDRED SACKS DRIED APPLES.

100 SACKS DRIED PEACHES,

A first rate article. For sale by PARKER, RAYMOND & MELLEN.

MARINE BANK CHECKS! —Several thousand dollars of MARINE BANK CHECKS, On hand and for sale at a fair price. Will buy or make advances on said checks.

B. F. DOWNING & CO. 51 Clark street.

NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, until further notice, the offices of the United States and American Express Companies will be open for business

From 7:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M.

H. D. COLVIN, Ag't U. S. Ex. Co.
JAS. C. FARGO, Ag't Amer. Ex. Co.
Chicago, Nov. 2nd, 1861.

NOTICE.—I am not a Candidate for Supervisor,

For the Town of West Chicago.

H. WITBECK.

TO THE VOTERS OF WEST CHICAGO.—I am informed that my name has been used as a Candidate for Overseer of Highways; if so, it is without my consent, and I hereby notify the voters of said Division that I am not a candidate, and will not serve if elected.

ELLIS SMALLEY.

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.

SLATE PICTURES

For the useful employment of

YOUNG CHILDREN

IN DRAWING AND THE

Best Self Instructor

Ever Published, and Universally used in all The Public Schools of the United States, and in the Dearborn School, Chicago.

Price single number 10 cents.

N. B.—A liberal discount made, and samples sent on receipt of ten cents to pay return postage, to country Teachers getting orders for Picture Books.

McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn St., Chicago, Gen'l Western Agents.

IRON SAFE WANTED.—Wanted a good medium sized second-hand Iron Safe, if cheap. Address Post Office Box 1807.

HARDWARE, TIN PLATE AND METAL WAREHOUSE,

Established in 1844.

WILLIAM BLAIR & CO.

176 Lake Street, Chicago.

As we are now doing business on a CASH BASIS, making CREDIT the exception instead of the RULE, we offer superior inducements to prompt paying dealers, and solicit an examination of our stock and prices.

Tin Plate, Russia Iron, Sheet Iron, Imitation Russia Iron, Pig Tin, Bright Wire, Sheet Zinc, Galvanized Sheet Iron, Sheet Copper, Tinners' Tools, Copper Bottoms, Japanned Tin Ware, Fence Wire, Pressed Tin Ware, "WHEELING" NAILS.

A complete assortment of Cutlery and Shelf Hardware of all descriptions.

WM. BLAIR, C. B. NELSON, O. W. BELDEN.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S. Cook County Circuit Court. November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. Samuel D. Weakley.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Samuel D. Weakley that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin, and against the estate of the said Samuel D. Weakley for the sum of Seventeen Thousand Two Hundred and Four Dollars and Twenty-Five Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said Samuel D. Weakley shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit Court, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B Martin, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY—S.S. Cook County Circuit Court. November Term, A. D. 1861. Edward B. Martin vs. McAllister, Simpson & Co.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Circuit Court, dated the 19th day of October, A. D. 1861, at the suit of the said Edward B. Martin and against the estate of the said McAllister, Simpson & Co., for the sum of Five Thousand Eight Hundred and Nineteen Dollars and Thirty Nine Cents, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed.

Now, therefore, unless you, the said McAllister, Simpson & Co. shall personally be and appear before the said Cook County Circuit, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House in the City of Chicago, on the third Monday of November, A. D. 1861, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said Edward B Martin and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WM. L. CHURCH, Clerk.

PAYSON & REYNOLDS, Pl'ffs Att'ys.

PROF. GIRAC, Professor at the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, respectfully informs the public that he has commenced day and evening lessons in French and Italian Languages, and in Vocal and Instrumental Music. Private instructions are also given either at the College, or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate. Applications at St. Mary's University, corner Wolcott and Superior streets, North Side.

$1500 TO LOAN IN ONE sum, for three or five years, ON CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY.

J. LEWIS LEE, 22 Clark street.

TAKEN UP.—A Red Steer, about three years old, came to my premises, on South Clark street, just beyond the city limits. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying costs.

F. MEEHAN.

For Europe

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland.)

The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Will dispatch every Saturday their full power Clyde built Iron Steamships:

CITY OF NEW YORK, EDINBURGH, CITY OF BALTIMORE, KANGAROO, CITY OF WASHINGTON, GLASGOW, CITY OF MANCHESTER, VIGO, ETNA, [illegible]

[illegible] Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.

These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in WATER TIGHT IRON SECTIONS, and carry patent fire annihilators. For further information apply to

CLEMENTS, [illegible] & CO., General Western Agents, [illegible] Chicago.

THROUGH TICKETS

TO ALL PARTS OF EUROPE,

BY GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY

AND

Regular Weekly Line of first-class Ocean Steamers,

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

From the Railway Company's Dock at Quebec.

Freight shipped on through bills of lading. Send for further information to

JAMES WARRACK, [illegible]

Auction Sales.

FURNITURE, STOVES AND CROCKERY,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY MORNING, 5th instant, M. ALEXANDER,

107 ...... Dearborn Street 107

Will sell at his Salesroom, at 10 o'clock, a choice assortment of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Bureaus, Extension and other Tables, Chairs, Lounges, &c. Also STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office. Crockery, assorted; Looking Glasses, Sewing Machines, &c., &c.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, 52 Lake street.

New Furniture

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom, 52 Lake street, one of the largest assortments of New Furniture yet offered, consisting of

PARLOR SUITS,

In Black Walnut and Brocatelle, Black Walnut and Damask, Mahogany and Hair Cloth Easy Chairs, Rockers, Marble Top Centre Tables, Whatnots, in every variety.

CHAMBER SETTS,

In Mahogany, Oak, Black Walnut and Enamelled Chamber Setts, Marble and Plain Tops; Wardrobes, Book Cases, Sofas, &c., &c.

ALSO—Dining Tables, Chairs, Oil Cloth Carpeting, &c. Also, an invoice of Velvet, Brussels, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpets, fresh from the manufacturer, and will be sold for cash, without reserve.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE,

CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 52 Lake street, the entire Furniture of two families leaving the city, and goods removed to store for convenience of sale. The above goods consist of a general assortment of Parlor, Chamber, Diningroom and Kitchen Furniture. Also, one splendid Water Black Cooking Stove, in good order; together with Crockery, Glass Ware, Carpets, Mirrors, &c., &c.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

PIANOS AT AUCTION.

We will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 12th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesroom,

NINE PIANOS:

One Rosewood Case, round cornered; made by Stodart, of New York.

One Rosewood Case, square cornered; by L. Gilbert, of Boston.

One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Gamage, of Boston.

One four round cornered; made by H. W. Corbin, of Boston.

One square cornered, Mahogany Case; made by Stodart & Dunham, New York.

One Tablet, Black Walnut Case; made by L. Gilbert, of Boston.

One Rosewood Case, square cornered; made by Stodart, of New York.

One Rosewood Case, four round cornered; made by Hallett & Davis, Boston.

One Large Alexander Organ.

The above Instruments are all in order and will be on exhibition Monday previous to the sale.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

BY Gilbert, Sampson & Warner,

FIFTEEN CRATES OF CROCKERY

AT AUCTION.

We will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 8th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Store, 52 Lake street, 15 Crates Best White Granite Ware, comprising Dining, Tea and Toilet Ware, Jugs, Bowls, &c., &c. The above will be sold in assortments to suit the Trade. Crates furnished free of charge.

GILBERT, SAMPSON & WARNER, Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., GENERAL AUCTIONEERS,

Nos. 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

[Opposite the Tremont House.]

Regular Sale Days,

At their Salesrooms;

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, &c.,

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

EVERY THURSDAY.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

ALL GOODS SOLD FOR PAR FUNDS.

Deposits required from all purchasers unknown to WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

FINE STOCK OF NEW FURNITURE,

PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS, BEDSTEADS, Bureaus, Chairs, New and Second Hand Carpets, &c., &c.

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 10 o'clock, at our Salesrooms 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

100 Cases BOOTS and SHOES

AT AUCTION.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street, opposite the Tremont House,

100 Cases BOOTS AND SHOES,

Brogans, Ladies' and Men's Over Shoes.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

FURNITURE, FIXTURES

And Liquors,

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL SALOON and DINING ROOMS

AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46, 48 and 50 Dearborn street,

Opposite the Tremont House,

All the Furniture, Fixtures, Crockery Ware, Liquors, &c. &c.

ALSO.

The splendid Bar and Counter. Cost $350.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

CATALOGUE SALE OF

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinets, Silk Neck Ties, Buck Gauntletts, Kid Gloves, Custom Made Clothing, Woolen Goods, Blankets, &c.,

AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH, AT 9½ O'CLOCK,

At our salesrooms,

46, 48 and 50 Dearborn Street,

Opposite the Tremont House.

Terms cash. Par funds.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

WAREHOUSE SALE.

The following property in store at the Warehouse of Wm. H. Keogh, 26 River street, will be sold to pay charges, on

Monday, the 16th day of December next,

Unless previously claimed and charges paid:

Marked "C." in a diamond—1 casks Hardware, 2 boxes Hardware, 1 boxes Knobs, [illegible]

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY JEWETT & CO.,

Grocery Auction House 56 Dearborn-St.

THIS DAY, at 10 A. M., at salesroom, [illegible]

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE.

No. 107 Dearborn Street,

HUGH ALEXANDER.

Regular sales of all kinds of Goods twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays. Consignments solicited.

BY S. NICKERSON

Nos. 223 & 224 Lake street, cor. Franklin.

REGULAR SALES ON

WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY OF EACH WEEK

THROUGHOUT THE SEASON,

Of Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Clothing, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods; Boots and Shoes, Straw Goods, Yankee Notions and Jewelry, in lots adapted to the country and city retail trade.

Liberal advances promptly made when required. Consignments respectfully solicited.

S. NICKERSON.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT AUCTION, by S. Nickerson, [illegible] Lake street, corner of Franklin, on TUESDAY, Nov. 5th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., will be sold

125 Cases Boots and Shoes.

Sale positive. Terms cash.

S. NICKERSON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, by S. Nickerson, [illegible]

SAWYER'S EXTRACT OF BARK.

THE GREAT CURE

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

SENATOR WADE OF OHIO.

We observe, with equal indignation and pain, a sneaking paragraph going the rounds of certain Democratic papers, suggesting that since the Union Democrats, (those elected by the aid of Republican votes) and the secession Democrats, have together got a majority of the lower branch of the Ohio Legislature, now is the accepted time to get rid of BEN WADE, whose senatorial term has nearly expired. We will not believe that so base a suggestion is seriously entertained by those Democrats who were elected on the Union ticket, but the fact that such a "feeler" has been thrown out by the rebel sympathizers demands some notice. What is the moral character of the proposed transaction? The Republicans of Ohio, with a majority of more than 30,000 votes in the State, proposed a union with the patriotic Democrats, and voluntarily gave them the head of the ticket. In other words, the Republicans donated to their old-time adversaries the only Governor they have had since 1853. The person selected had been perhaps their most inveterate antagonist. Last year he was selected to preside over the Douglas wing of the Baltimore Convention. With entire forgetfulness of the past, and with a generosity which was fully appreciated by Governor Tod's Democratic friends before the election, the Republicans threw their solid vote for him, and not only so, but they gave the Democrats fully one-half of the seats in the Legislature. Having got their half of the loaf secured beyond contingency, it is now hinted that they had better take the other half, or, if they cannot take it themselves, at least prevent their Republican allies from taking it. Such a proposition, if made in an ordinary affair of business, would be pronounced swindling and would be punished as such, and the judgment of society would add to it the additional verdict of ingratitude. It is as though a gentleman should invite a former antagonist to partake of the hospitalities of his house, and, to prove his sincerity, should give him the head of the table and the best room in the mansion; whereupon the invited guest coolly proceeds to expel the proprietor. If we look at the politics of Ohio in a purely selfish and partisan light we shall see that the Republicans were the proprietors of the State Government, having maintained their supremacy, without a single defeat, for seven consecutive years. It may be safely asserted that BENJAMIN F. WADE could carry three-fourths of the Legislature any time the issue should be made against him.

There is another point to be considered. Senator WADE is objectionable to the rebel sympathizers in Ohio solely because he has been distinguished as an anti-slavery man. His hostility to *the thing* which has brought on the war—the thing without which we should have had no war—is the only ground of objection to him. We have arrived at an interesting stage of the conflict if persons elected on the issue of vigorous and earnest war against the pro-slavery rebellion are to turn around and proscribe those whose fidelity to freedom has incurred the deadliest enmity of the rebels, and to do so *because* of their fidelity to freedom. If this is to be the net result of Union for the sake of the Union, there will be no more Democratic Governors elected by Republican votes, and if this is the measure of Democratic sincerity in the Union movement, it will be found that the people, always grateful, always appreciative of what is generous and noble, always just when the facts are intelligibly laid before them—will take care that a second opportunity for such baseness does not occur.

ASSUME THE OFFENSIVE.

In the course of Adjutant General Thomas' report to the War Department he relates a conversation between Secretary Cameron and Gen. Sherman, in Louisville, Kentucky, in these words:

"On being asked the question, what force he (Gen. Sherman) deemed necessary, he promptly replied 200,000 men. The Secretary of War replied that he thought Gen. Sherman greatly over-estimated the number and power of the rebel forces; that the Government would furnish troops to Kentucky to accomplish the work; but that he (the Secretary) was *tired of defensive war, and that the troops must assume the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy*; that the season for operations in Western Virginia was about over, and that he would take the troops from there and send them to Kentucky, but he begged of Gen. Sherman *to assume the offensive and to keep the rebels hereafter on the defensive*. The Secretary desired that the Cumberland Ford and Gap should be seized, and the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad taken possession of, *and the artery that supplied the rebellion cut straight off*."

The number of men deemed necessary to drive the rebels out of Kentucky, is absurd on its face; Sherman was wild in his estimate. The rebels have not a strong foothold in Kentucky, and if the Federal troops already in the State, are handled with any sort of skill and vigor, the last secesh regiment will soon be across the southern boundary of the "dark and bloody ground."

But the particular matter to which we call attention, is the declaration of the Secretary of War, that he was tired of defensive war, that our troops must assume of the offensive and carry the war to the firesides of the enemy; that the rebels must hereafter be kept on the defensive, and that the Secretary desired Gen. Sherman to push ahead, seize the Cumberland Gap, and take possession of the great south-western railroad leading from the cotton states to Richmond, which is the artery that supplies the rebellion with food. The Secretary demands that it be cut straight off. The country will be rejoiced to see vigorous offensive measures adopted. The people are becoming heartily sick of acting on the defensive—defending their Capital against the rebels, instead of assailing them at exposed points, and carrying the war into Africa. Hence the naval expedition gives great satisfaction, and causes high hopes of important results.

There are soldiers enough now in the West to seize the Cumberland Gap and the great south-western railroad—thereby dealing a terrible blow at rebeldom. Our troops once at Knoxville, would be in the midst of a loyal and sympathizing population. They would be in the land of Parson Brownlow and Senator Johnson, and with Knoxville as the basis of operations, North and South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama are within easy reach; and the parts of those States nearest to Knoxville are full of Union men waiting for the opportunity to assert their attachment to the old flag. The question is, will the Government march a strong force into Eastern Tennessee this fall, and thereby secure so splendid a basis for winter operations? Or will the residue of the season be frittered away in inaction and irresolution?

Newspaper Rivalry.

The N. Y. *Herald* is severely exercised in mind that the N. Y. *Tribune* should have published the official report of Gen. Thomas on the affairs of the Western Department in advance of its contemporaries, and censures the War Department for allowing the TRIBUNE to first get the report. The *Herald* is so vexed and sulky that it refuses to copy the document—important as it is.

The TRIBUNE retorts on the "foul-mouthed defamer of God and man," as it terms its cotemporary, and says the reason of the *Herald's* failure is that "while other papers are on the look out for real intelligence, the attention of that thing is engrossed in its search for lies and scandal." As to the document, "it came to the TRIBUNE in regular course from the War Department, with authority to give it to the public through its columns."

CAPT. SCOTT.—The Detroit *Tribune* says that the Capt. Scott, recently in command of the steamer Keystone State, arrested in Philadelphia for disobedience of orders, is the same Capt. Scott who was recently located in that city, having some connection with the Lake Light house. While in Detroit he was known as a "violent sympathizer with secession." When his appointment to the command of the Keystone State, for the purpose of capturing the pirate Sumter, was made known to the citizens of Detroit, it excited universal astonishment, and it was the common remark of all who knew him, that "Capt. Scott would *never find* the Sumter, much less *capture* her."

☞ The "volunteer franchise" in Pennsylvania has already worked confusion in the late election, and now a new discovery is made. The people of Philadelphia gave a majority of several hundred for John Thompson for sheriff; the volunteer vote added turned the scale in favor of Robert Ewing; and since then another return has turned up, purporting to come from the 35th regiment, Colonel Schimmelpfennig, which, if allowed, elects Mr. Thompson. It is objected that the 35th regiment has few or no citizens of Philadelphia in its ranks, and the election judges are rather confused what to do with the returns.

MORE CONTRABANDS.—On the day the fleet sailed from Fortress Monroe on the Southern expedition, forty-five "contrabands" came to Fortress Monroe. They were picked up in the Chesapeake Bay by the tug Rescue. Thirty-six were in one large flatboat, and the remainder in a small-boat. The wind was blowing almost a gale, and the boats had become considerably separated. They were from near Matthews's Point, up the Rappahannock river, and with the exception of one woman, were all fine, able-bodied young men, worth in good times in any slave market not a cent less than $75,000. They said they had left because they were to be taken to Richmond to work on the rebel fortifications, and they did not want to help Secesh against Massy Lincum. Others were preparing to leave, and there is no doubt that there will be large accessions as the cold weather approaches.

NEW ELEVATORS IN DETROIT.—Notwithstanding three new grain elevators have been constructed and put in operation during the past season in Detroit, the business men are talking of putting up two more. One by J. S. Hurd & Co., on the premises they now occupy, to be 50 by 116 feet, and 60 feet high, having a capacity of 150,000 bushels. For this the building plans are now preparing. The other elevator, which as yet is only in contemplation, with a tolerable certainty of its being built, is to be erected by the Michigan Central Railroad, for the convenience of their trade, and will be of the capacity of 600,000 bushels.

REPRINT OF OLD PAPERS.—A novel enterprise has been undertaken by Pemberton & Brady, of New York, in the republication of old American newspapers, extending as far back as 1728, and coming down to 1818. The first published is the New England *Weekly Journal*, of April 8, 1728, of which we hear some 70,000 copies have been issued. They are *fac similes* of the original, and will be instructive and curious additions to the public and private libraries of the country. They are to be published semi-monthly, and will cost only two cents each.

EXTENSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND MISSOURI RAILROAD.—We learn from the Iowa City *Republican* that the managers of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad have contracted for the building of a depot at Victor, on the line between Iowa and Poweshiek counties, to be completed in forty days, by which time it is expected that the track will be completed and the cars running to that point. Victor is about fourteen miles west of Marengo. The iron is already laid nearly the entire distance.

☞ The Vermont Legislature is amending the insolvency laws of the State so that all creditors shall share alike, and that the insolvent, who gives up his entire property with no taint upon his honesty, shall be released and be protected against future claims.

☞ The city of Philadelphia has expended $211,209, for the relief of families of volunteers, the number of whom are set down at 20,218. Roxbury, Mass., pays about $3,000 a month in the way of relief.

☞ The Chicago *Journal* makes a mean and contemptible attack on Gen. Hunter of this State, who is one of the bravest and ablest generals in the American army.

PERSONAL.

The Rankin prosecution at Toronto, Canada, has been dropped. The Assizes did not touch the matter at its late sitting.

—Matthew Johnson, of Cleveland, late U. S. Marshal of the Northern District of Ohio, died on the 31st ult., aged 53 years.

—Charles Anderson, formerly of Cincinnati, brother of Gen. Robert Anderson, is a prisoner in Texas, arrested for attempting to remove North.

—Gen. Charles F. Havelock, late of the British army, and brother of the Gen. Havelock whose name is associated with the East Indian rebellion, has arrived in this country, and it is rumored that he intends offering his services to our Government in the present crisis.

Dr. Edwin D. Swift, of Haddam, Ct., has recovered six cents damages for the remark made by a townsman, that he (the slanderer) "had rather have Dr. Foot the drunkenest day he ever saw than Dr. Swift the soberest day he ever saw."

—Rev. Charles White, D. D., President of Wabash (Ind.) College, died at his residence in Crawfordsville, on the 29th ult., aged 66. His death was very sudden, he being in good health a few hours previous to his death.

—The Boston *Post* says: Poor Mr. Seward must be an unhappy Secretary of State. He is soundly abused by his own party, is hectored by Thurlow Weed, and badgered by Horace Greeley. The Blairs also punch him with a sharp stick once in a while. He is now called the "stick" in Washington which causes delay and uncertainty and produces popular anxiety. It is alleged that he uses Gen. Scott to embarrass Gen. McClellan, and entertains a deliberate purpose to wear out the zeal and loyalty of the North in fruitless campaigning, and when that is accomplished he will step in as the great pacificator and obtain a recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Poor Mr. Seward! We believe he is grossly slandered, and never had greater injustice done him—than when he was selected for the Cabinet.

Col. E. D. Baker.

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, made another speech in Brooklyn last week, in which occurs the following apostrophe to the lamented Baker:

"Alas, poor Baker! He was swifter than an eagle! he was stronger than a lion! and the very soul of bravery and manly daring. He spoke by my side at the great Union square meeting in April, and his words of fiery and patriotic eloquence yet ring upon my ear. And has that noble heart ceased to throb—that pulse to play! Has that beaming eye been closed in death! Has that tongue of eloquence been silenced forever! Yes, but he has died in the cause of humanity.

'Whether on the scaffold high,
Or in the army's van,
The fittest place for man to die
Is, where he dies for man.'

"Of foreign birth, he laid down his life for the land of his adoption. Let native born traitors contemplate the picture with what composure they can."

A Runaway Company of Indiana Troops Arrested.

[From the Indianapolis Journal, 2d.]

We published a paragraph yesterday from the Muncie *Times* to the effect that Capt. Kirk's company of that place designed going West to act, with others, as an escort to ammunition trains designed to be sent forward to meet the California expedition under Gen. Sumner. The company was originally designed for Col. McMullen's regiment, but was, for some means not clearly known, diverted from that command. As recruiting for it progressed slowly, the inducement of twenty-five dollars a month was held out to volunteers for its ranks. This promise, although made without any authority, and known to be false by those who made it, induced enough to join the company to fill its ranks full. On Thursday the company left Muncie to take charge of ammunition wagons, as the men supposed, that were to be sent over the plains. Adjutant Gen. Noble hearing of its departure, dispatched an officer and a posse of men to arrest the company at the depot in this city. Ascertaining, afterwards, that the company had left the Bellefontaine Road at Anderson, and taken the cars there for Chicago, he telegraphed to Colonel Fitch at Logansport to make arrests of the party and confine them in his camp until further orders. This was done promptly. Yesterday orders were issued to permit the recruits to return home, and for the officers of the company to be sent to this city under guard.

The Adjutant General is determined to break up the business of recruiting in this State for regiments and companies outside of the State. The act is against an order issued long since, and when it is practiced with false inducements held out to men to join certain organizations, it is highly criminal.

Independent Lead Mine Regiment.

[From the Galena Advertiser.]

On Thursday the above Regiment was partially organized, as follows:

Colonel—John E. Smith.
Lieutenant Colonel—J. A. Maltby.
Major—[illegible]
Adjutant—Wm. T. Frohock.
Surgeon—E. D. Kittoe.
Assistant Surgeon—Dr. Weaver, of Savanna.

The other regimental officers were not chosen at the above time.

The men are fully equipped as to clothing, except overcoats. They are supplied with India rubber blankets, and are comfortable and contented.

POSTAL.—According to the last quarterly returns from the post office in this city, it appears that, since the cutting off of the mail route in the South, the decrease in commissions is only about thirty dollars. During the last few months the increase in free letters has been immense, and notwithstanding the large number of free letters which pass through the office, there is only the small decrease in commissions of thirty dollars. It is expected that the Post Office Department is now nearly self-sustaining.—*Detroit Free Press.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND, presiding—Nov. 2, 1861.

Calvin D. Read v. John T. Whitaker, Francis Bowman and John Lloyd.

This cause was on trial during Thursday and Friday, and was concluded on Saturday morning, when his Honor delivered a very able opinion, deciding the cause in favor of the plaintiff. In the outset, his Honor stated that the questions involved were some of the most difficult he had ever been called upon to decide, in connection with the construction of contracts. The facts of the case were briefly these:

In 1856 the plaintiff and defendant Whitaker claimed to have invented several improvements to the Rakers and Mowers in common use, which they were seeking to have patented. They had forwarded their petition, specifications and models to an agent at Washington. On the 11th of March, 1857, the parties supposing that their application for a patent had been filed, Read, the plaintiff sold out all his interest in the inventions to his co-inventor, the defendant Whitaker, and executed an assignment to him of all his right, title and interest, in turn, for which Whitaker agreed to pay $4,500; $1,500 payable in hand, $1,500 on the 1st of January, 1859, and $1,500, January 1, 1860, with 10 per cent. interest. The assignment referred to the application and specifications as on file in the patent office, but in fact they had not been filed by the agent, nor were they filed until in May, 1857.

At the date of this assignment the plaintiff of the one part and the defendants of the other part entered into an agreement, reciting the assignment by Reed and Whitaker, the amount paid and to be paid therefor, and the time when the deferred payments would mature. It then proceeded: "Now, therefore, we, the said John Lloyd, Francis H. Bowman and John F. Whitaker, do agree, for a valuable consideration, to us paid by said Read, (the receipt whereof we do hereby acknowledge,) as soon as the patent for the improvement in the Grain Reaper and Grass Mower aforesaid is obtained by the said Read and Whitaker, to execute unto the said Read our joint and several notes for said amounts, payable as aforesaid, with interest as aforesaid." (Signed, &c.) The action was brought on this agreement, and the breach alleged was the refusal to execute the notes as above. Plea, general issue.

It appeared in evidence that the petition accompanying the application for a patent, appointed one Hanney as an agent to obtain it, and authorized him to make any alteration in the specifications and claims that he might think proper. The specifications described four distinct inventions and contained four claims. Hanney, the agent, amended the specifications so as to omit three of the inventions and struck out the three corresponding claims, and on the 11th of August, 1857, a patent was issued to Whitaker and Read upon the remaining specification and claim.

On the 12th of February, 1859, the defendants Bowman and Lloyd served a notice upon Read, that in consequence of his neglect to comply with the condition of the contract, they would consider themselves no longer bound.

On the 7th of February, 1860, the original patent was surrendered, and on amended specifications, four re-issues were made to Whitaker and Reed, covering the four original claims. This action was brought subsequent to the above re-issues.

The positions assumed by the parties were substantially these:

For the plaintiff: 1. That the undertaking of the defendants was absolute, and not subject to any condition to be performed by Read; that where a contract limits a time for its performance by the promisor, subject to a condition which the promisee is not bound to perform, the undertaking is absolute; that Read, having parted with all his interest in the inventions to Whitaker, it devolved on the latter to procure the patent, and that Read had no right to interfere with him in so doing; there was therefore no condition which Read could perform. Authorities were read in support of this position. 2. That if the plaintiff was bound to show a performance of the condition, he had shown it by the patent of Aug. 11, 1857; and 3, that, at all events, the re-issues of February 7, 1860, covering all the original claims, was a complete performance of the condition precedent.

On the part of the defendant it was contended: 1. That Bowman and Lloyd were sureties, and entitled to demand a strict compliance to make them liable. 2. That the contract was conditional, and that the patent of August 11, 1857, for one of the inventions was not a performance of the condition; that they were entitled to demand a patent covering the four claims. 3. That the re-issues were not within a reasonable time; that reasonable time is a question of law, and that the Court was bound to declare them too late; and that, at all events, after the notice of February 12, 1859, that they would be no longer bound, the condition could not be so performed as to charge them. Various authorities were cited in support of these positions.

To the last the plaintiff replied that the plaintiff parted with a valuable thing, that there had been no return or offer to return it, and that while the defendants held the consideration, they could not avoid the promise, and that whatever bound Whitaker, bound Bowman and Lloyd equally.

His Honor reviewed the evidence at length, and then stated his conclusions. He overruled the plaintiff's first point, holding that the obtaining of the patent was a condition precedent to be performed before the notes could be demanded. But he held that the patent of August 11, 1857, upon one of the claims was a performance of that condition; that Bowman and Lloyd as sureties were bound by the acts of Whitaker, their principal; that he having consented to the modification of the specifications and claims originally filed, could not object to the patent issued upon them as amended, nor could Bowman and Lloyd.

There being no controversy about the facts, his Honor directed a verdict to be entered for the plaintiffs, which was done. Verdict $4,252 53. The defendants moved for a new trial, and gave notice that if the motion was overruled, they would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Gookins, Thomas & Roberts for plaintiff, Goodwin, Larned & Goodwin for defendants.

The Sixth Congressional District—Letter from Gen. McClernand.

CAIRO, Ill., Oct. 28, 1861.

HON. N. M. BROADWELL—Sir: I snatch a moment from pressing military engagements to re-explain what I supposed had already been sufficiently explained.

I was aware that my name had been frequently mentioned, by kind friends, for appointment by Federal authority as a Brigadier-General, prior to the last session of Congress, but profoundly penetrated by the danger menacing the country, I as often declared that I would not accept, even if offered, until after I had assisted in passing such laws as the emergency required.

My reason for that determination was that the acceptance of the appointment would have vacated my seat in Congress. It is known that the same consideration restrained the lamented Senator Baker from accepting a similar appointment, and so Senator Lane.

After Congress had voted men and money to put down the rebellion, the President, of his own motion, having tendered me a Brigadier's commission, I from an equal sense of duty accepted it. From that moment I have considered my seat in Congress vacated, not only by operation of law, but by the practical incompatibility of the offices; and such was notoriously the sense of Congress in one or more similar cases, at the last session.

Indeed it is a moot question whether the acceptance of a military commission from the Governor of a State, carrying with it duties to be performed in a different and distant field of National service, from which there is no relief except by leave of absence, or furlough, to be granted at the discretion of the military authority, would not vacate the seat of the party accepting it, in Congress. This apprehension, no doubt, accounts for the instances which have occurred, of the exercise of military functions by individuals, without the acceptance of a commission for that purpose.

Upon the question of the legal effect of the acceptance of my military commission, I have obtruded no opinion, either upon the Executive of Illinois or any other official. It was not for me to do so. That is a question for him and all other officials whose action is to be determined by it, each to decide for himself. Having official evidence of my military character, the Governor will, no doubt, decide it satisfactorily to himself. He, and not I, will be responsible for that decision. With these convictions, of course, it would be inconsistent, if not absurd, for me to undertake to resign an office which I had ceased to hold. This folly I will not perpetrate—will not make a matter of official record among the archives of State.

Upon the consequential question of the legal virtue of an election to fill my vacancy made without the previous proclamation of the Governor for that purpose, I can only give the opinion of a private individual.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees to the people the fundamental right of representation in Congress, and as it also makes each branch of Congress the judge of the qualifications, returns and elections of its members, the House will determine this question for itself. No act of omission or commission on the part of the Executive, can, in my opinion, deprive the people of that right, or defeat it. Neither can any such act control the duty of the House in judging of the title of its members. With this opinion I voted with the majority of the House, at the last session of Congress, in favor of admitting the Representative of Oregon to a seat, although he had been elected without sanction of a previous proclamation by the Governor of that State, and without the sanction of any local law providing for such an election; and what the House then did, unquestionably, it may do again.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN A. MCCLERNAND.

The Way Official Documents get in Print.

[Washington Correspondence Phila. Inquirer.]

There is a great competition now among the newspaper correspondents for official reports, orders and documents. Some of the papers will keep a man watching night and day around for the report to come in. One paper, a few days ago, stole a copy of an order that was prepared for the Secretary of War to sign, and published it with his signature; the first he saw of it was in the paper—and it has since been repudiated. The reports of Adjutant Thomas and General Stone, it is said, were furnished to the reporters of a New York paper *before* they were sent to headquarters, and appeared in the papers simultaneously. A Baltimore paper published a report a few days ago, that has never been made. To obviate these irregularities, we learn that an order will be issued to have all the reports, orders, &c., that the Departments are willing to have published, sent to the Government Censor, Mr. Thayer, at the telegraph office, who will furnish them to all the reporters equally alike. This would be the best disposition that could be made of them, as it would ensure fair play, and prevent the publication of matter the Government does not wish made public. Mr. Thayer has won the confidence of all the members of the press by his courteous behavior and his accommodating disposition.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

An Advance from Camp Nevin—Slow Progress of the Campaign in Kentucky—The Much Tenderness for the Rebels, etc.

[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

LOUISVILLE, KY., Nov. 1, 1861.

"Money," says the old proverb, "makes the mare go." I do not know that it was in order to prove good the old saying as the natural consequence of the paying off of his army, that a forward movement has been made by Gen. Sherman. Certain it is, however, that a simultaneous visit of the commanding General and the Paymaster to Camp Nevin, was followed by the desertion of that month-old camp, and the assumption of a position nearer Green River. The advance is near that stream, and Col. Crittenden's scouts have satisfied themselves of the destruction of the railroad bridge, but I do not know the exact position of the main force. It is most probably at Bacon Creek, six miles from Green River, and 14 miles further south than was the old position at Camp Nevin.

"Hasten slowly" appears to be a favorite bit of proverbial advice with Gen. Sherman. That is not all exaggeration. We are waiting for Fremont or the fleet. He (or his successor) or the fleet are to decide the campaigns in Virginia and Kentucky. They are at a dead lock here and there. Whether the fleet will disperse the rebels by touching on the coast, or whether it is Fremont who is to win our victories by touching on the Mississippi below Columbus or Memphis, time alone can determine. But we wait—wait. A camp in Kentucky grows a month old—the lifetime of Fremont's campaign—and McClellan wants three months to discipline troops, that Gen. Scott or Gen. Stone may demoralize them by a Ball's Bluff battle. Yet nothing is done. We wait for the fleet, the Western army or Providence to strike a blow. It is well for us that the rebels have laid on their oars expecting Great Britain, France or the same Providence on which we rely to do their fighting for them. Shall we learn shortly that the battles of men are fought no more by heaven? Troy has fallen, and the gods mingle no more in the strifes of men. The news correspondents are not Homers, and the telegraphic dispatches not Illiad's. General orders are not published from high Olympus in Homeric verse, but from obscure farm-houses in the plainest prose. Achilles wears not charmed armor—our youthful Generals are not Achilles. They must strike with swords they have made themselves, blows that they must themselves direct with force, strength and energy. Morse has robbed Jove of his thunderbolts—our generals must fire their own artillery. But instead they wait—wait—wait. I don't urge them to go on—I admit they know best. But is not this suspense terrible; and when a general makes a forward movement, does it not deserve to be chronicled?

Gen. Sherman came to the city again on Wednesday night and this morning appears the following general order:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE CUMBERLAND,
LOUISVILLE, KY., October 21, 1861.

The removal of prisoners (except spies and prisoners of war) from the State without giving them an opportunity for trial by the loyal tribunal of the country does not meet the approval of the Commanding General. It is ordered that all such prisoners now under arrest or who may be hereafter arrested shall be taken before a Judge or Commissioner of the United States, most convenient to the place of arrest, to be examined and dealt with according to law.

W. T. SHERMAN, Brig. Gen. Com.

Here is again displayed that same impolitic spirit of conciliation that has encouraged treason and made spies out of the whole community. About as much common sense and as much justice is here displayed as was shown lately in Missouri by Gen. Henderson in allowing a captured band of rebels to disperse to their homes. Already I see by this morning's dispatches, the dispersed band have been committing depredations and other measures had to be taken by Gen. Prentiss to preserve quiet and give protection to the peaceable citizens. Is this conduct just to our own men who are and those who may be prisoners? I think Gen Sherman's order, as above, reflects on our efficient U. S. Marshal, Alex. Sneed, Esq., almost the only United States officer in our midst who has the courage to "take the responsibility." It was he who arrested those arch traitors, Morehead and Durrett, and who refused to deliver them up to the authority of a court whose Judge was T. B. Monroe, who lately took the oath of allegiance to the Southern States and made a most infamous speech on the occasion. Two lawyers of this city, who prosecuted the case of Mr. Sneed, charging him with withholding the bodies demanded, and who stated publicly that they intended prosecuting the case to the full extent of the law, were personally informed by Marshal Sneed that if they took any further action in the case, he would put them in Fort Lafayette. They immediately entered a *nolle prosequi* and the case was dismissed. Gen. Sherman will find his sympathy with and kindness to such persons as Mrs. Ingraham entirely misplaced and unpatriotic.

It is not improbable that Gen. Nelson will find himself on arriving at Prestonsburg, opposed to a much larger force than his own 5,000 men. It will be seen by late information, that Gen. Floyd, with 5,000 men, is on his way to join Williams at Prestonsburg.

I have nothing late from Zollicoffer. A strange silence prevails in that quarter.

The 33d Indiana regiment have arrived and encamped on the farm of Jesse D. Bright, the Senatorial rebel sympathizer of that State.

Incidents of the Ball's Bluff Fight.

[From the New York Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30, 1861.

I note a few detached incidents of the action of the 20th Massachusetts Regiment in the engagement at Ball's Bluff. Undoubtedly the experience of other regiments would furnish a host of stirring anecdotes, but it is not easy either to find the participants, or to collect narratives, when they have a purely personal relation.

After all was finished, and the fragments of the regiment were brought together at the water's edge, it was determined to push upward along the shore, with the uncertain hope of finding some means of recrossing to the Maryland side. In the event of meeting the enemy, however, it was determined to surrender at once, since any contest under the circumstances would be a useless sacrifice of life. After going a mile or so, the officers (Capts. Bartlett and Tremlett, and Lieuts. Whittier and Abbott) discovered a mill, surrounded by cottages, about which numbers of persons were seen moving. Here it seemed that they must yield themselves. The officers ordered a halt, and directed the men to cast all their arms into the river, so that the enemy should gain as little as possible by the surrender. "Shall we be accountable if we throw them away?" asked one or two. "Guess not, said others, "if an officer orders us;" so everything went over.

Lieut. Whittier walked on in advance with a white handkerchief tied on his sword, to be used when occasion should demand. The first person met was an old negro, who, though greatly terrified at encountering so large and unexpected an assemblage, contrived to reveal that an old boat was stored near the mill, which might be baled out and used to convey the fugitives across the river. A gift of five dollars insured his services, and the boat was in due time launched and ready for use. It was small, and only a few could pass at each trip. Until dawn it passed back and forth, until all were transferred in safety. One officer went over in the third boat, to keep the men well together on the Maryland side, the others waited till the last.

Many of the survivors of the fight escaped by swimming. Capt. Crowninshield, long known in Harvard as the stroke-oar of the boat club, swam to Harrison's Island, without clothing, and saving nothing but his watch, which he carried in his mouth. Being greatly fatigued, he turned in beneath the most convenient hay rick, and slept till morning, when, in the hurry of departure, and the especial anxiety of procuring clothing, he departed without giving a thought to the watch which he had taken such pains to keep possession of the night before, and which he had tucked away beside him before going to sleep.

A German sergeant, on seeing his Captain fall, toward the close of the fight, collected four or five files of his company, about a dozen men altogether, and crying, "Boys, we can only die once; we'll avenge the captain's death," led them fighting into the very heart of the enemy's position. He immediately disappeared, and nothing was afterward seen of him or any of his band.

When most of our force was driven back in confusion, the 20th men lay down at the edge of the steep river bank, guarding themselves until a rally could be made. Some of the officers remained standing. Col. Lee called to them to lie down also, and especially urged Lieut. Whittier not to needlessly expose himself, but take shelter, as he was doing. Lieut. Whittier then dropped to the ground, and at almost the same instant a rush of bullets all around and above him told that he had been taken as a particular mark, and that another second would have been too late to save his life.

Before starting upon the expedition on Monday morning, the men had left their knapsacks and blankets upon Harrison's Island. In the retreat it was impossible for more than a few to gather them up again. A Lieutenant volunteered on Wednesday, after the island had been visited by the rebel scouts, to go over with five and collect what remained. He did so, and returned with more than a hundred knapsacks and blankets, to the great comfort of many of the men who had suffered from the icy weather. While there, the men scoured nearly the whole island, but could not be persuaded to enter the building which had been used as a hospital, in which so many corpses of their former comrades lay.

Sickness in the Southern Army.

[From the Richmond Dispatch of Oct. 11.]

OUR WORST ENEMIES.—The most dangerous enemies whom the South have to fear are disease, climate and inaction. The public eye is fixed upon the armed host of invaders as the principal object of concern, when, in fact, the grand army is one of the smallest dangers we have to apprehend. * * * The Confederate army has now nearly finished a summer campaign, in which the battle of Manassas was merely an episode, not to be compared in its tragic features to the silent and deadly struggles with sickness and privation which constitute the real battle of every war. We cannot expect our gallant soldiers to triumph over disease and climate, and we confess we look forward to the coming winter with the most profound solicitude that measures should be immediately taken for the preservation of the health and comfort of the army. We learn that there is already great suffering among our noble volunteers in Western Virginia, a bleak and variable climate, where the winter sets in early, and where the difficulties of transportation would seem to require the most prompt and systematic preparation for the supply, shelter and clothing of our troops. The subject is one of vital and pressing importance.

HOG CHOLERA.—This enemy of porkers is said to be prevalent in this vicinity. We have heard of several instances in which whole pens of fattening hogs have been seized and died within the course of a few hours. One case in particular in this town, in which a man had three fine hogs which looked well in the [illegible] —*Bloomington Pantagraph.*

The Financial Troubles of the Rebels.

[From the Richmond (Va.) Whig.]

There is a growing feeling of uneasiness in the country regarding the conduct of our public affairs. Many letters we receive admonish us of this fact. One correspondent goes so far as to say that this feeling of uneasiness is [illegible] by the silence of the press. For months, while the War Department was in hands utterly incompetent, not a murmur of complaint found its way to the public ear through the columns of the papers. The apprehension exists, in view of the [illegible] of our operations, that similar [illegible] still continue, and are smothered [illegible] of editors.

There may be something in this. We, in common with the press and people, received the administration with open arms and unbounded confidence. We all felt that our destinies were linked with it. We had faith in its zeal; we had an aversion to distrusting its capacity for promoting our common wishes. The deplorable consequences which resulted from the mistaken confidence in the War Department are still felt, and may at this very time be causing the embarrassments which shed such a gloom over the land. There is, however, another branch of the public service, little less important than the War Department, which attracts public attention and excites anxiety—that which relates to the ways and means for defraying the expenses of the war.

It is evident our expenditures cannot fall short of three hundred millions of dollars. What expedients has the Secretary of the Treasury proposed by which to raise this amount of money? We are only aware of the loan for $15,000,000, authorized by the Congress at Montgomery—*of which only ten millions have been taken*; the produce loan, which has yielded only some thousand bales of cotton, not yet sold, and not likely to be sold soon; the $100,000,000 treasury notes, authorized by the last session of Congress, and the direct tax, which may yield fifteen millions. This is the sum total, and on its face it does not reach one half of the inevitable expenditure. The failure to realize the loan for the whole of the fifteen millions proves, not a want of zeal among our people, *but the absence of money*. No people are richer in property necessary to the support of life, but not convertible into specie; and none have more valuable products, when the markets of the world are open, but valueless under existing circumstances.

As to the produce loan, we suppose every man in the Confederacy, except the Secretary of the Treasury and Mr. DeBow, is conscious of its utter failure. The direct tax, when collected, may produce fifteen millions. But that, in connection with the State taxes, will require more than the amount of money in the hands of the people. The banks will be the only recourse, and they, to meet the wants of the community, will be forced to expand to a point prohibited by their charters, and endangering the worth of their notes. The remaining and most considerable item is the hundred millions of treasury notes. Without this item, supposed to be opposed to all Mr. Memminger's financial views, he would have not more than twenty-five millions with which to confront three hundred millions of expenditure; with it he can only muster one hundred and twenty five millions, leaving an unprovided deficit of one hundred and seventy five millions of dollars.

It will do no harm to look the difficulty square in the face. The war must go on. It will require large sums of money. The people who have no money, are willing to mortgage every particle of property they own to feed, clothe and pay the army. But how does the Secretary of the Treasury propose to raise the missing one hundred and seventy-five millions? The direct tax is already accounted for on the other side; the produce loan cannot be relied on for a dollar; and any other mode of borrowing is wholly impracticable. If eight per cent stock is not taken, neither would twenty per cent.—and for the same reason, the want of money or the conventional representative of value.

It will not do to postpone this vital question till our armies are paralyzed for the want of money, as they were six weeks ago for the want of arms and powder. If Mr. Memminger can fight the war through without money, nobody would be more rejoiced at it than we would be. But we do not believe he or any one else can achieve impossibilities. We know vast sums of money will be necessary to work out this great cause. If he has any other expedient for raising these sums than by converting the produce of the country into currency, it will be a great relief to know what it is. Our conviction is, that if a wise forecast had been exercised in this regard, the Confederate States might, six months ago, have had one hundred and fifty or two hundred millions to their credit in London, and our coast might now be guarded at all points by iron-plated steamers.

Slow coaches will not do in revolutionary times. The Yankees are issuing indefinite millions of treasury notes, based on nothing but the faint hope of our subjugation; and with them, though in competition with sterling bills, they fancy they will be able to wage successful war against us. While we, who have cotton bales and tobacco hogsheads which possess political as well as financial value to make them the basis of the best currency in the world, refuse to profit by them.

Additional Particulars of the Fight at Romney.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.]

CAMP KEYS, Oct. 28, 1861.
Suburbs of Romney, Va.

On last Thursday our regiment, the Fourth Ohio, received orders from Gen. Kelley to pack up and move from Fort Pendleton to New Creek, and their join him with other forces in a march upon Romney. We joined Gen. Kelley's column on Saturday morning, and made a rapid march toward Romney, distance nineteen miles, in order to engage the enemy, who was supposed to be four thousand strong, at three o'clock, p. m., the time fixed for the fight. We were to be supported by another column moving from Cumberland, that was to come in by way of Springfield, and make a simultaneous attack on the enemy in the rear.

At about 2½ o'clock we came within four miles of Romney, when the enemy opened fire upon us from Mechanicsburg Gap with one piece of artillery, but without any effect. We threw out flanking skirmishers, and returned the fire with one of our twelve-pounders. The enemy gave way, and retreated through the Gap to Romney. After we passed through the Gap at a double quick, we came in sight of town, and when within five or six hundred yards of the bridge that crosses the South Branch, they fired upon us with a six-pound rifled cannon that was planted on a point across the river, which commanded a fair range of the road. We moved steadily forward, at the same time returning the fire with two of our pieces. Company F of the Fourth Regiment, working one piece of artillery, and Company D supporting it, moved forward in advance, to within fifty yards of the bridge, when the enemy opened upon us with grape from a twelve-pound howitzer. We kept up a steady fire in return for some minutes, when Col. Mason, at the head, ordered his regiment to charge upon the enemy at a double quick. The men, though nearly given out with fatigue, responded with a yell and "went in." Company I of the 8th Ohio, with Company D of the 4th, were the first to cross the bridge, the Ringgold cavalry at the same time crossing through the river. The enemy became frightened, evacuated their breastworks, and retreated through town in utter confusion along the pike toward Winchester. The cavalry pursued the enemy beyond town, killing several more of them and taking a good many prisoners, together with all their horses, wagons, baggage, camp equipage, mail matter, two pieces of cannon, and several hundred stand of arms. I have not been able to obtain a correct list of captured articles, as the invoice has not yet been made out. It is enough to say that it is a complete victory!

The enemy lost eight or ten killed, and about twelve or fifteen wounded. Our loss is as follows:

Jesse Taylor, of Capt. Morris's company, 7th Virginia regiment, killed; Hiram Meily, Company K, 4th Ohio regiment, wounded in both knees, slightly; James Sines, Company F, 4th regiment, wounded in head and leg, slightly; W. Fox, Company F, 7th Virginia regiment, slightly; W. Ferguson, Company F, 4th O.V., had his thumb blown off, and Isaac Merrideth, of same company, had his right hand blown off, both by a premature discharge of the cannon they were working.

The column moving from Cumberland advanced as far as the Chain Bridge, this side of Springfield, when they were met by the enemy, who had removed the plank from the bridge, and commanded it with one piece of artillery. They kept up an irregular fight until the enemy heard of the retreat at Romney, when he took to the mountains, and escaped toward Winchester. Our column at that point lost but one man, the enemy five or six, so far as could be ascertained.

The rebel forces at Romney were seven hundred cavalry and five companies of infantry, and at Chain Bridge, three hundred and fifty infantry.

How the Rebels Treat Cowardly and Faithless Officers.

The Buffalo *Courier* says;

The gentleman who was Fort Pickens at the time Lieut. Russell burnt the schooner Judith, then fitting out as a privateer at the Navy Yard, informs us that the Captain of the schooner and the sentinel on the permanent wharf at Tartar Point *were hung the next morning on the standing shears in the yard, the former for cowardice, the latter for neglect of duty.* The expedition started from the fort in the darkness of the night, and pulled up the bay near the island, using muffled oars. After proceeding some two or three miles, Lieut. Russell struck across the harbor above the yard, and then came down close to the shore, without pretence of concealment, expecting to be taken for boats from the town of Pensacola. The *ruse* was successful. The boats were seen by the sentinel, but being deceived by the device, the Judith was boarded before the alarm became general. There was a brisk fight; but the work was done, and a retreat effected with promptitude.

It was charged that the captain showed the white feather, and he was strung up without any unnecessary delay. And the sentinel met a similar fate, on the principle, probably, that a mistake is as bad as a crime. This seems harsh and cruel, and so it is; but we are not certain that a little severity exercised upon some of our delinquents, both at Big Bethel and Bull Run, would not have been equally just and wise.

AN INTERESTING PARTY.—A wedding party passed through Elmira a few days since, which never had its prototype in the whole train of Hymen's devotees. The following items in regard to this peculiar couple, will satisfy every one that "matrimonial sweets" were never measured out on so small a scale before. Their respective ages are twenty-one and twenty years, not inappropriate. Their respective weights are about 65 and 35 pounds. Their respective heights, three feet five inches and two feet eleven inches. The gentleman is a brother of the celebrated General Nutt, Tom Thumb's great rival and superior. The lady is known and loved by everybody as the Fairy Queen, formerly Miss Sarah Bolton. The "happy pair" were on their way to the little lady's home from their bridal trip to Niagara Falls.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

☞ The Government has ordered an iron clad ship of war to be built at Philadelphia which will be ready for service in eight months.

Terrible Fight at Alliance Between the Volunteers and Railroad Men—Capt. Kirby, of the 19th Regiment, Fatally Injured.

[From the Cleveland Plaindealer, 31st.

Last night an affair of a disgraceful and probably fatal nature took place at Alliance between some members of the 19th Regiment and the employees of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad. We haven't been able to gather sufficient particulars to be able to say which side is most to be blamed. There was a dance at the Eating House dining room, in which several members of the 19th Ohio Regiment, which is encamped at Alliance, participated, together with a number of the employees of the above named railroad. A difficulty arose between the volunteers and the railroad men, which terminated in a fight. The railroad men, some twenty-five in number, armed themselves with coupling links, bolts, wrenches, &c., and the fight was a fierce and bloody one. Several were injured on both sides. Capt. Kirby, of the 19th regiment, who is from Mahoning county, had his skull fractured by a blow from a coupling-iron, and at the time our informant left he was not expected to recover.

No arrests had been made when the up train passed Alliance this morning. A bad feeling has existed between the railroad men at Alliance and the volunteers for some time, which no doubt occasioned the fight.

Jeff. Thompson's Last Proclamation.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

We shall never be hard upon Jeff. Thompson, Brigadier General—the tall, lank, cadaverous-visaged, glib-tongued warrior of the Southwest. On the whole, we sympathize with him in his efforts to achieve notoriety as a military commander. Hence we have faithfully chronicled every movement of his of which, by hook or by crook, we could become informed. He is as good as a circus, affording us all sorts of amusement. The proclamations he has issued have affected our risibles in no ordinary manner, and the latest is no less funny than its laughable predecessors. Here it is:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT,
M. S. G., Camp St. Francois county,
October 14, 1861.

Patriots of Washington, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Iron counties—I have thrown myself into your midst to offer you an opportunity to cast off the yoke you have unwillingly worn so long. Come to me and I will assist you, and drive the invaders from your soil or die with you among your native hills. Soldiers from Iowa, Nebraska and Illinois, go home! We want you not here, and we thirst not for your blood. We have not invaded your States, we have not polluted your hearth-stones, therefore leave us; and after we have wiped out the Hessians and tories we will be your friendly neighbors if we cannot be your brothers.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Brigadier General Commanding.

Above we have some inkling of General Thompson's mode of proceeding from place to place. He throws himself. Like our German friends of the Turn verein Society, he indulges in acrobatic feats and is an accomplished voltigeur. We suppose he went from Belmont down in Mississippi county to Fredericktown by a series of double somersaults and back handsprings. Just now, however, he is throwing himself in the direction of Arkansas.

We take it that the "patriots of Washington, Jefferson, Ste. Genevieve, St. Francois and Iron counties" did not "come" to Jeff. to cast off the yoke they had "unwillingly worn so long." If they did, that valorous chieftain failed to make good his promise, for, instead of dying with them among their native hills he very soon set off toward the swamps, closely pursued by the "Hessians and tories" who were the cause of his desperate determination. Alas, poor Jeff!

Success of Sorghum Culture in Illinois.

[From the Chicago Correspondence N. Y. World.]

Being out in the interior and western part of the State, a few days since, I was made aware of another effect of the war, of which but little notice has been taken. The buzzing of the sorghum mills, which is now heard throughout the West, is a significant fact, of no little moment in these piping times of war, when the saccharine tendency of the American tooth is sadly interfered with by tariffs and blockades. In former years Illinois went largely into the sugar business, and large quantities of its product were annually consumed. But the present season there has been a greatly increased cultivation, and, with the improved facilities for the manufacture of the syrup, sorghum will be no mean rival of Louisiana cane. It will save thousands of dollars to the West, besides taking the place of corn with our farmers, who, when at any distance from the market towns, are compelled to sell at a loss. Raising corn at present prices or anything like them, is not profitable, and a substitute that will in part take its place has been a great desideratum. Large quantities of sugar and molasses have been consumed in the West, which, at present prices of these articles would be a large drain upon our purses. One acre of sorghum is worth ten, and I do not know but twenty acres of corn, and if the war or the present tariff should continue any length of time, "King Sugar" would be in as much danger of dethronement as King Cotton. It will be a great benefit to the West to still further diversify its agriculture by the general introduction of this new product, for, without an active foreign demand, cereals are hardly remunerative so far from the great consuming markets of the country. I have no reliable data upon which to base an estimate of the quantity of syrup which will be produced in this State, but in many localities every farmer has sufficient for home consumption, and generally something over. A single mill is introduced into a neighborhood, and the raw material is worked up at a certain percentage by the proprietor, on the same principle as toll taking at the old "grist mill."

The Effects of Secretary Benjamin.

Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana, when he left Washington in February last, transferred the house which he had been occupying to the Secretaries of the French Legation. The owner of the house, Major McBlair, a Paymaster in the army, has not been able to collect his rent since February, as the French gentlemen contended that they held the property under a lease from Benjamin. After sundry vexatious delays, arising from the immunity from arrest, by which the members of the diplomatic corps are protected, Major McBlair has recently been enabled, through the action of the French Minister, to obtain possession of the house. He has also seized the effects of Mr. Benjamin, to the value of several hundred dollars, and Tuesday they were sold at auction. Among these effects were several portraits of Mrs. Benjamin, a marble bust of Benjamin himself, and strange to tell, a full length portrait of Mons. Cellini, the person with whom Mrs. Benjamin eloped from New Orleans several years ago! There was also an elegant service of plate, and some articles of household furniture. The principal portion of Mr. Benjamin's furniture was sold in May, 1860, when Mrs. B. returned to Paris. It was most superb, having cost $30,000 in Paris—to which, for packing and transportation, four or five thousand dollars must be added to cover its whole cost. The house occupied by Benjamin was the well known mansion erected by Commodore Decatur in 1819, a few months before his death, at an expense of $29,000. The whole rent of the property is $3000 a year.

A War with the Union More Dangerous than a Want of Cotton.

[From the Manchester Guardian, Oct. 15.]

The condemnation of several British vessels as prizes was resisted by the agent of the British government on the ground that the public disturbances subsisting between different portions of the United States do not constitute a state of war, that no lawful blockade has been established, and, in fact, that no particular State or States, can be treated as enemies of the Union by its own government. But if, on the other hand, the South be an independent government, in hostility to that Union of which it formerly constituted a part, *the right of the latter to blockade its ports is as little open to dispute as any right which can possibly exist under the law of nations.* What is it, then, that is required of us? Not only that we should recognize the independence of the Southern confederation, but that, having done that, we should forbid the United States to carry on against it one of the most legitimate operations of war, further at least than it might not interfere with our own convenience. *This is, in plain terms, that we should declare war against the United States in order to prevent them from using the only weapon by which, if any, they can have the slightest hope of reducing their adversaries*, call them rebels, or enemies, or what we will, to submission. We cannot think that there are many men in the country who would, *knowingly and with their eyes open, recommend this course of procedure.* There are considerations tending to show its manifest shortsightedness and impolicy which may be urged on another occasion. For the present it may suffice to say that it would give a shock to the system of public law throughout the world, by which we should inevitably be the severest sufferers in the end, and that the disastrous effect of such an example set by such a country as England, would be infinitely heightened by the glaring selfishness of the motive.

THE ARMSTRONG GUN A FAILURE.—The London *Mechanics' Magazine*, which is high authority, declares that the Armstrong gun has proved a signal failure. The piece heats so rapidly in firing that the delicate screw arrangements and breech pieces no longer fit into each other as before. So readily does this change take place that before the thirtieth round has been fired the piece becomes useless. The pressure of gas on the vent-piece is such that it exceeds the cohesive strength of any known material of which guns are made; and hence the vent-pieces are either broken into fragments or bent so completely out of shape as to render the gun unserviceable. During recent experiments no less than nine pieces were thus destroyed in a single gun. In another case fifty rounds destroyed four of these pieces, requiring eight hours to replace them and make the necessary repairs. At this rate of going the gun could in effect fire only one shot in sixteen minutes! Still another objection is that the shot and shell, being iron, coated with lead, form, when exposed to moisture, a regular voltaic pile. Hence it is found that in a short time the lead exfoliates from the ball, owing to atmospheric influences alone. The transportation of those missiles in such a condition is alleged to have caused considerable loss of life to the English army in the late Chinese war.

A NEW MONTHLY.—The announcement of a new magazine in these war times is a notable event. The programme of the *Continental Monthly*, however, has gone forth, and the magazine will appear early in December from the press of George P. Putnam, of New York. Charles G. Leland undertakes the editorial charge, and will bring to his task an ample store of talent and experience. We infer that the *Continental* will be of the progressive school, and that it will be thoroughly patriotic is sufficiently indicated by the following passage from its prospectus: "In politics it will advocate, with all the force at its command, measures best adapted to preserve the oneness and integrity of these United States. [illegible]"

Foreign Postage from Secessia.

[From the Memphis Appeal, Oct. 23.]

We learn from *L'Abeille*, of New Orleans, that M. Antonio Costa, of that city, has undertaken the establishment of regular monthly mail communication between that city and Europe, for which he has the approbation of the Postmaster of New Orleans. The mails go by way of Mexico, and are transported in the regular English steamers, which carry the mails of Mexico and the West Indies. The first boat left New Orleans on Thursday week and contains 1263 letters; the next leaves on the 10th of November. As soon as the necessary arrangements are completed it will leave every two weeks—on the 10th and 25th of each month. Letters of half an ounce and under will be charged as follows:—To Mexico, 40 cents; to Cuba, 75 cents; to Europe, $1. Letters for this mail must be inclosed, with the amount of postage, in an envelope directed, "Costa's Foreign Mail, care of Postmaster, New Orleans," and the postage paid to New Orleans.

Col. Brown's Private Orders.

[Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. World.]

Many persons are laboring under the belief, induced by absurd newspaper gossip, that Col. Harvey Brown, of Fort Pickens, is still acting under orders from ex-President Buchanan. Col. Brown was given private orders about the time of the Sumter affair which allow him the fullest latitude, except as to the time of attack upon the enemy's positions adjacent. An extended movement on his part is doubtless reserved until the naval fleet can strike simultaneously at its destination, and both fort and fleet act in concert. The stories about Col. Brown's being obliged to see batteries erected under his guns, without molesting them, are nonsense. You will probably hear from Fort Pickens soon.

THE FORTIFICATIONS IN BOSTON HARBOR.—The work of fortifying Governor's Island on which Fort Winthrop is located, is being pushed rapidly forward under the supervision of Capt. McPherson of the Engineer corps, who has about eighty men employed in the defenses. Nine guns will be mounted on the water battery opposite Fort Independence, to command the channel, and seven guns on the water battery at the eastern end of the island. About half way up the hill laborers are engaged in excavating for a new battery, to consist of thirty guns, all of which will be mounted by the middle of November. On the top of the granite citadel now existing, will be mounted a 10-inch gun weighing 25,000 pounds, and an 8-inch gun weighing eight tons, which will sweep the harbor in every direction. When completed, the defenses on this island will consist of seven heavy batteries. Gun carriages have been delivered at Fort Independence for ten guns to be mounted on the exterior battery fronting the entrance to the harbor.—*Boston Post.*

☞ One of the refractory members of the New York 13th, Now at Tortugas, writes home that they are building a brick fort on the Dry Tortugas, and have already placed in position ninety-two guns. When completed it will accommodate three hundred and seventy guns. It has been given the name of Fort Jefferson. The writer states that he never was in better health, and has plenty to eat—the delicacies being cocoa nuts, lemons, etc. He likes his situation very much, and had rather be dragging the guns about the fort and wheeling sand, than be soldiering in Virginia.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.—Hernia and all forms of Rupture cured by the Hard Rubber Truss.

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

This Truss is having a success in curing Ruptures before unknown to the history of Trusses, unlike all others, ever used in the following respects. It will never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

rust (the spring being coated with Hard Rubber, rendering it impervious to moisture of perspiration from the body) nor break, chafe, gall or blister. Will not slip or move, does not press or injure the cord; it never

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

becomes filthy, and is always as good as new. They have been used by over 6000 persons in this city and surrounding country, within 18 months and has never failed to give satisfaction in cases of the worst form. References can be given of cases cured in this city of

RIGGS' HARD RUBBER TRUSS.

10 years' standing; and it is universally acknowledged by all eminent surgeons as the only Truss fit for use. ☞ Persons wishing this instrument can be fitted by sending the size in inches around the hips to line of rupture, to I. B. SEELEY, 196 Lake street, Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States. Post Office Box 4853. Send for Pamphlet by mail.

JOHN P. KELLOGG & CO., No. 44 Water Street, New York,

OFFER FOR SALE, FROM UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE, OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION,

COGNAC BRANDIES—Otard, Dupuy & Co., [illegible] and other brands, of various vintages, dark and pale, in halves, quarters and eighths.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES—Pellevoisin, A. Seignette, J. P. Kellogg & Co. and other brands, dark and pale, in the usual packages.

HOLLAND GIN—J. P. Kellogg & Co.'s Schiedam, [illegible] in pipes, foreign pipes and cases.

RUM—St. Croix and Jamaica—selected brands.

WHISKYS—Messrs. Irish and Ramsey's Scotch.

WINES—Port, Sherry, Madeira, Bordeaux, Hock and Others, of various grades.

OIL—Fine Bordeaux Table, in cases and baskets.

TO SHIPPERS OF PRODUCE TO THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The subscribers having for the last seventeen years been engaged in the

JOBBING FLOUR TRADE,

In the city of New York, without change of firm, and in uninterrupted credit, and having no notes, acceptances or business obligations out, respectfully offer their services to parties wishing to dispose of

FLOUR, GRAIN OR PRODUCE

Of any kind (excepting distilled liquors) in the New York market (who do not require advances, and who wish their property sold to the best advantage, without forcing to meet drafts upon it. Prompt remittances will be made and account sales forwarded as soon as sales are completed.

From their long experience in the trade and extensive acquaintance with buyers, the undersigned believe they can give entire satisfaction to all parties who entrust property to their charge.

CROMWELL & BIRDSALL, No. 209 Front Street, N. Y.

REFER BY PERMISSION TO THOMAS MONAHAN, Esq., President of the Fulton Bank, New York; JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., President of the Security Fire Ins. Co., 31 Pine street, New York; Messrs. ABIEL AKIN & CO., office in Board of Trade Building, Chicago; J. W. TUTTLE, Esq., Western Transportation Company, Chicago.

$30 AND $35 EACH.—

UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.
UNION SEWING MACHINES.

The improved DOUBLE-THREADED UNION MACHINE, elegantly finished, with silver plate, stands with drawers, and a Hemmer, all complete, are now offered at the extremely low price of $35—on plain stand, $30 each. The reputation already established for these Machines will be greatly increased by the valuable improvements recently adopted. No family, seamstress or tailor should fail to send in their orders when such a machine can be had at such a low price. A liberal discount will be given agents wishing to engage in their sale.

UNION SEWING MACHINE COMPANY

Office 40 Franklin-st., Chicago.

Address I. A. HANCE, Agent for the North western States. Post Office Box 1481, Chicago.

☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR, or call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

DENTISTRY AT EASTERN PRICES.

DR. J. C. FULLER

Will hereafter put in Artificial Teeth at the following prices:

Entire Sets of Teeth on Gold Plate	$50	to $80
Upper " "	25	to 45
Entire " Vul. Rubber	25	to 50
Upper " "	20	to 30
Entire " Silver	20	to 40
Upper " "	7	to 20
Single Teeth on Pivots or Plates	1	to 10
His Beautiful Gold Fillings	1	to 10

After a successful practice of six years in this city, he desires to bring the prices of good Dental work to an Eastern standard, and will in every respect execute his work in the same honorable and satisfactory manner as heretofore. Increased facilities prompts and justifies him in this course. Address inquiries from a distance to Post Office Box No. 4444, Chicago, Ill.

☞ TERMS CASH.

☞ Office, No. 95 Clark street, opp. Court House.

STOVES!—STOVES!—STOVES!

Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,
Sanford's $1000 Challenge Heaters,

For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire
For Heating with One Fire

A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE,
A SINGLE ROOM OR A WHOLE HOUSE.

GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,
GREAT FUEL SAVERS,

AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.
AND MOST POWERFUL HEATERS KNOWN.

Cook Stoves, Parlor Stoves,

And the celebrated

SANFORD'S COAL GAS BURNERS.

General Dealers in Housekeeping Goods,

ALLEN & DALTON'S

Mammoth Housekeeper's Emporium,

71 Lake street, Tremont Block.

KEEP WARM.—

MERINO WRAPPERS,
SILK WRAPPERS,
Merino Drawers! Silk Drawers!

FOR LADIES,
FOR GENTLEMEN,
FOR BOYS,

A Complete Stock AT LOW PRICES.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

UNION TOBACCO FACTORY.

M. SCHOTTENFELS, manufacturer of

PLUG CHEWING TOBACCO.

Office and Factory, [illegible] South Water street, between Wells and LaSalle streets, Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK STEAM DYE [illegible]

IMPORTANT TO ALL CON[illegible]

MONEY SAVED.

A. G. DOWNS & CO.

WILL SELL

Bleached and Brown Sheetings,
Bleached Shirtings,
Cotton Flannels, &c.,

AT A SMALL ADVANCE FROM OLD PRICES.

Another Case of those choice

SHAKER FLANNELS,

Just opened.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street.

P. HAYDEN, New York. | W. T. KAY, Chicago. | POLLOCK WILSON, Cincinnati, Ohio.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

No. 238 Randolph Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Are now receiving from their manufactories at

AUBURN, N. Y., NEWARK, N. J., AND COLUMBUS, O.,

THEIR FALL STOCK OF

SADDLE, HARNESS

AND

Carriage Materials,

Which, together with a complete assortment of

Hubs, Spokes, Felloes,
Shafts, Bows,
Springs and Axles,

THEY WILL OFFER TO THE TRADE FOR

CASH

At Prices that will not be Undersold

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Have always on hand the largest assortment of

PATENT DASH AND ENAMELED LEATHER, ENAMELED CARRIAGE AND OIL CLOTH, SKIRTING, BRIDLE, COLLAR, AND

Oak and Hemlock

HARNESS LEATHER,

Horse Collars, Horse Blankets, &c.,

Which, together with everything pertaining to the

SADDLERY HARDWARE LINE,

They will sell at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

GREAT CARPET HALL.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

135 & 137—Lake St.—135 & 137

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS,

MATTINGS AND RUGS,

Curtain,

Furnishing, and

Upholstery Goods.

We Sell the Best Goods at Low Prices.

PRIME LIVE GEESE FEATHERS.

HOLLISTER & WILKINS,

GREAT CARPET HALL,

135 & 137.....Lake St.....135 & 137

UP STAIRS.

HATS! BONNETS!! HATS! BONNETS!!

In every variety,

FOR WINTER WEAR,

At 41 Clark Street, Chicago, Ill.,

Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

GREAT CLOSING SALE OF

RICH MILLINERY GOODS,

At First Cost of Importation.

Our entire stock will be sold for cash until the whole is disposed of. Those who would avail themselves of Rare Bargains should call soon at 73 Lake street, (up-stairs.)

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

WEBSTER & GAGE, 73 LAKE STREET.

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

L. CORNELL & CO'S,

SEWING MACHINES,
SEWING MACHINES,

PRICES FROM $35 to $90.

WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.
WILCOX & GIBBS' PATENT.

4000 STITCHES PER MINUTE.

The most RAPID and SIMPLE machine in the world. It will NOT get out of order or drop stitches. A BLIND person can set the needle, for it CANNOT be set wrong. A CHILD can run it and use the Hemmer which turns the hem to the right side. It will do all kinds of sewing without basting. They are made with mathematical precision. They never fail to give satisfaction in practical use. TRY ONE. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED OR MONEY REFUNDED.

Many of the most wealthy families of this city have used them for years.

Send red stamp for Samples and Circular or call and see them at 138 Lake street (up-stairs.) Address L. CORNELL & CO., Box 81, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER!

To all parties in want of Lumber I would say that I am again in the trade, with a full assortment of SAGINAW LUMBER, and would invite their attention to my stock of

Clear Stuff, Boards, Joist, Scantling, Siding,

Fencing, Flooring, Shingles, Lath, &c. &c. I am just starting, and will sell at the LOWEST MARKET RATES. Orders receive prompt attention. Cars loaded in the yard.

Yard and Office, Beach street, between Polk and Twelfth. READ A. WILLIAMS.

THE PRACTICAL SINGING CLASS, being part first of the

FESTIVAL CHIMES,

Is just published, and will be sent, post-paid, to any part of the country upon receipt of the price, Forty Cents. New Postage Stamps received same as money. Address the Publisher,

H. M. HIGGINS, No. 117 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

FAIRBANK'S STANDARD

SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

Fairbanks & Greenleaf,

85 LAKE STREET CHICAGO.

HATS! HATS!! CHILDREN'S

HATS!!

In Beaver, Felt & Straw.

A full selection for Winter Wear.

41 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

Formerly S. J. HUESTON & SHAW.

RICHMOND HOUSE, CHICAGO, ILL.

BOARD REDUCED TO

$1.50 PER DAY.

S. WINNE & SON Proprietors.

BUCK WHEAT FLOUR.

[illegible] Buck Wheat Flour,
100 bbls. Choice Winter Apples,
10 bbls. Cape Cod Cranberries,
10 bbls. "Cherry" Cranberries,

CHESTNUTS, HICKORY NUTS, &c.

H. P. STANLEY, 159 South Water street.

OLD SPANISH SILVER.—

WRIGHT & BROTHER

Are paying twenty-three cents for good Spanish quarters, No. 36 South Clark street.

BUFFALO ROBES FOR SALE

by the Bale at the Head Quarters of the

NORTHWESTERN FUR COMP'Y,

No. 118 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

J. A. SMITH & CO.

PRIME BARLEY MALT AL[illegible]

WHOLESALE

DRY GOO[DS]

P. PALME[R]

112, 114, 116 Lake [St.]

[illegible] Bales

DOMESTICS

Bought before the late advance [illegible]

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,
50 " Appleton do.
50 " Indian Head do.
50,000 Stark Mill Bags,
20,000 Lewiston Bags,
15,000 Cohoes Bags,
15,000 Manchester Bags,
20,000 Stark Bags,
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,
25 " American Print Works,
25 " Richmond Works,
25 " Bleached Muslin,
20 " Cotton Flannels,
20 " Denims,
20 Bales Stripes and Ticks,
200 " Batts,
25 Cases American De Laines,

HOSIER[Y]

NOTIONS,

SHAWLS, [illegible]

ALSO,

THE ABOVE AT RE[TAIL]

Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtai[ns]

BEDDING AND FEATH[ERS]

P. PALMER,

112, 114 and 116 Lake [St.]

MILWAUKEE

MILL FURNISH[ING]

ESTABLISHMENT

RELIANCE WO[RKS]

OF

Edward P. Allis & Co.

Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West W[ater St.]

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

FRENCH BURR MILL STO[NES]

Dutch Anker Bolting C[loths]

AND MILL FURNISHING GE[NERALLY]

ALSO,

Gearing, Shafting [and]

Foundry Work of every descr[iption]

A VOICE FROM ILL[INOIS]

HERRING'S SAF[E]

Again True to its T[rust]

The above adds another to the long list ... truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found at ... Store of HERRING & CO.

108 LAKE STRE[ET]

Peugeot's Great Variety
Peugeot's Great Variety

The Fresh Stock of

FANCY GOODS,

FANCY NOTIONS,

FANCY T[OYS]

FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,

At Peugeot's Great Variety S[tore]

108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUC[ED]

100 Bbls. Oil,

KIERS' BES[T]

FOR SALE BY

POPE & SLOCU[M]

No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORST[ED] GOODS.

SONTAGS, HOOD[S]

CAPS, SLEEVES,

SKATING CA[PS]

MITTENS AND LEGGINGS,

Zephyr Worsteds,

Canvass, Chenille and S[ilk]

Head Dresses,

Woolen Hosiery,

MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT [GOODS]

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery,

BARNUM BROTH[ERS]

138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, [ILL.]

Importers and Wholesale Dealers

TOYS AND FANCY G[OODS]

FANCY BASKETS,

GERMAN AND AMERICAN [illegible]

BIRD CAGES,

TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND [illegible]

Soaps and Perfumery, and

YANKEE NOTIONS

CHICAGO LEAD AND O[IL] WORKS.

Lead Pipe, Bullets, [illegible]

Lead,

LINSEED OIL,

Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and [illegible]

PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC [illegible]

BABCOCK & [illegible]

171 RANDOLPH [illegible]

Mahogany, Rosewood and W[alnut]

Special Notices.

☞ Diptheria and Crou[p]

[illegible] MAGNETIC OINTMENT [illegible]

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season when coughs and colds are ... Should have a safe and certain remedy ... SOMERS' HIVE SYRUP AND TOLU ... Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. ... The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM ...

☞ To Horse Owners.—Dr. ...

☞ For the cheapest and be[st] ...

☞ Dr. Ives' Hair Color and ...

CATARRH! CATARRH!!

DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REM[EDY]

WARRANTED to be a Sure cure for

CATARRH or COLD IN THE HE[AD]

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die in this country of Consumption. ...

Catarrh in the Nose.

Co-Partnership Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIV[EN] that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership ... OTTO MATSCHLECHNER, ANDREW SCHALLER. DRUMMOND & FORD, Attorneys. Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores

MUSICAL INSTRUMEN[TS]

JULIUS BAUER,

MANUFACTURER OF

DRUMS AND BRA[SS]

INSTRUMENTS

99........South Clark Street.

At the Lowest New York Pri[ces]

REMOVAL.

A. JUDSON HIGGINS

Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to

95 Washington, between Clark and Dearborn Streets,

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

J. & A. HERZOG,

Practical Furriers and dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FUR[S]

REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.

☞ Military Caps made to order.

J. & A. HERZOG, 133 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICA[N]

AND

HUDSON BAY COMPANY'[S]

FURS.

BEEBE'S SILK HATS.

AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.

Furriers and Manufacturers,

107 Randolph Street......Chicago, I[ll.]

Business Cards.

R. T. CRANE & BROTHE[RS]

PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,

STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,

388 WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAH[M]

TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AN[D] CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,

Nos. 18 & 20 River St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State-St.

Eye and Ear.

LOUIS MAUSS, PRACTICA[L]

OPTICIAN.

DRY GOODS
P. PALMER,
112, 114, 116 Lake Street.
DOMESTICS,
Bought before the late advance, and will be sold from ½ to one cent per yard less than can be bought elsewhere in this market.

50 Bales Stark Sheeting,		
50 " Lawrence Sheeting,		
50 " Appleton do.		
50 " Indian Head do.		
50,000 Stark Mill Bags,		$37.50 per
20,000 Lewiston Bags,		$25.50
15,000 Cohoes Bags,		$26.00
15,000 Manchester Bags,		$24.50
20,000 Ozark Bags,		$23.50
50 Cases Merrimac Prints,		
25 " American Print Works,		
25 " Richmond Works,		
50 " Bleached Muslin,		
20 " Cotton Flannels,		
20 " Denims,		
20 Bales Stripe and Tick,		
200 " Batts,		
25 Cases American De Laine,		

HOSIERY, NOTIONS,
SHAWLS, SILKS,
ALSO,
THE ABOVE AT RETAIL.
Carpets, Oil Cloths, Curtain Goods,
BEDDING AND FEATHERS,
P. PALMER,
112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.

MILWAUKEE
MILL FURNISHING
ESTABLISHMENT.
RELIANCE WORKS
OF
Edward P. Allis & Co.
(Formerly Decker & Seville)
Nos. 290, 292 & 294 West Water Street,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
FRENCH BURR MILL STONES,
Dutch Anker Bolting Cloths,
AND MILL FURNISHINGS GENERALLY.
ALSO,
Gearing, Shafting and
Foundry Work of every description.
EDWARD P. ALLIS & CO.

A VOICE FROM ILLINOIS.
HERRING'S SAFES
Again True to its Trust.

ST. CHARLES, Ill., Sept. 1861.
Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill.
GENTS:—This is to certify that in the destructive fire on the night of the [illegible] inst. which destroyed the three story building in which my office was located, I had one of your HERRING'S PROOF SAFES. The Safe remained in the fire from 9 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M., when the Books, Money and Papers were removed in good order and perfectly legible, so that I have no trouble in settling with my customers any more than if it had not been through a fire. Respectfully yours,
J. P. [illegible]

The above adds another to the long list of truly FIRE PROOF SAFES, to be found only at the Store of
HERRING & CO.

108 LAKE STREET.
108 LAKE STREET.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
Peugeot's Great Variety Store.
The Finest Stock of
FANCY GOODS,
FANCY NOTIONS,
FANCY TOYS,
FOR SALE LOW,
FOR SALE LOW,
At Peugeot's Great Variety Store,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.

PRICES REDUCED.
100 Bbls. Oil,
KIERS' BEST
FOR SALE BY
POPE & SLOCUM,
No. 122 CLARK STREET.

HAND KNIT WORSTED GOODS.
SONTAGS, HOODS,
CAPS, SLEEVES,
SKATING CAPS,
MITTENS AND LEGGINGS.
Zephyr Worsteds,
Canvass, Chenille and Silks,
Head Dresses,
Woolen Hosiery,
MENS' AND BOYS' KNIT SOCKS,
Ladies' and Childrens' Hosiery.
We have a very large assortment of the above goods, and our prices are low to suit the times. Wholesale cash buyers will do well to look at our stock of Yarns and Hosiery.
SUTTON & BURKITT,
41 Lasalle street.

BARNUM BROTHERS,
138 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
FANCY BASKETS,
GERMAN AND AMERICAN DRUMS,
BIRD CAGES,
TRAVELING BAGS, WORSTED AND TAPES,
Soaps and Perfumery, and
YANKEE NOTIONS,
By the million and at PRICES to SUIT THE TIMES.
BARNUM BROTHERS.

CHICAGO LEAD AND OIL WORKS.
Cor. Clinton and Fulton Sts., West Side.
Lead Pipe, Bullets, Bar and Sheet Lead,
LINSEED OIL,
Shot, White Lead, Red Lead and Litharge,
PUMPS AND HYDRAULIC RAMS.

BABCOCK & PER[illegible]
171 RANDOLPH STREET,
Mahogany, Rosewood and Walnut [illegible]

Special Notices.

Diptheria and Croup.—For [illegible] THAYER'S [illegible] OINTMENT is an unfailing remedy. [illegible] Apply freely to the Throat and Chest [illegible] This Ointment has been [illegible] and has established its reputation as a [illegible] Rheumatism, Sore Eyes, Burns, Piles, [illegible]
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

THROAT AND LUNGS.—At this season of the year [illegible] coughs and colds are troublesome every family [illegible] a safe and certain remedy at hand. SAN[illegible] LIVE SYRUP AND TOLU is the very thing [illegible] for children to take, but is a sure cure for Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, and all affections of the Throat and Lungs. Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.
The Trade supplied by D. RANSOM & CO. (Proprietors), Buffalo, Madison County, N.Y.

To Horse Owners.—Dr. Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any, in all cases of Lameness arising from Sprains, Bruises or Wrenching, its effect is magical and certain. Harness or Saddle Galls, Scratches, Mange, &c., it will also cure speedily. Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages, but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure. No case of the kind, however, is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment, and its faithful application will always remove the Lameness, and enable the horse to travel with comparative ease.
Every horse owner should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases mentioned, to which all horses are liable, and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless. See advertisement. For sale by J. H. JOHNSON, General Agent, [illegible] State street.

For the cheapest and best Hair [illegible], Wigs, Braids, Curls, Frizzets, etc., go to A. OSWALDT, 109 Lake street, and examine those wonderful productions of art. No scrutiny can detect the artificial from the natural when adjusted to the head. His jewelry contains always the newest Paris styles. All articles will give entire satisfaction.

Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative is the only reliable Hair Restorative that successfully preserves the natural color and beauty to hair [illegible] coloring the skin. It prevents [illegible] cleans the hair, and cures all eruptions or itching of the scalp.
[illegible] of the publishers of the Chicago City [illegible] Monthly Gazette, says: "I have used Dr. Ives' Hair Color and Restorative and believe it to be the best article ever introduced into the West or anywhere else. It softens beautifully the hair, restores it to its former color and [illegible]" Price $1 per bottle. Western Depot IVES' DRUG STORE, No. [illegible] South Clark street, Chicago. Orders strictly attended to. Address L. J. IVES, Chicago.

CATARRH! CATARRH!!
CATARRH!!!
DR. SEELYE'S LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY!!
WARRANTED to be a sure cure for
CATARRH or COLD IN THE HEAD.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons die yearly in this country of Consumption. Every physician knows that with fully two-thirds of this number, the disease first commenced as a
Catarrh in the Nose.
The next step being to the throat, and bronchial tubes and lastly the lungs.
It is easier to cure Catarrh than Consumption, and by curing the first we prevent the latter. Persons should understand that the better way to cure Consumption is to prevent it.
The symptoms of Catarrh as they generally appear are at first very slight. Persons find they have a cold, and find that they have frequent attacks, and are more sensitive to the changes of temperature. In this condition, the nose may be dry, or a slight discharge, thin and acrid, afterwards becoming thick and adhesive. As the disease becomes chronic the discharges are increased in quantity and changed in quality; they are now thick and heavy, and are either got rid of by blowing the nose, or else they fall into the throat, and are hawked or coughed off. The secretions are offensive causing a bad breath; the voice is thick and nasal; the eyes are weak; the sense of smell is lessened or destroyed; deafness frequently takes place. Another common and important symptom of Catarrh is, that the person is obliged to clear his throat in the morning of a thick or slimy mucous which has fallen down from the head during the night. When this takes place the person may be sure that his disease is on its way to the lungs, and should lose no time in arresting it. The above are the symptoms of Catarrh as they appear in different stages.
By the aid of the LIQUID CATARRH REMEDY, all these symptoms can be quickly and effectually removed. And I have sufficient confidence in the Remedy to assure all who are disposed to test its virtues in curing Catarrh, that if after the trial of two Remedy for one month, no benefit is received the amount paid will be refunded.
Price of the Catarrh Remedy, $1.00—sufficient for use over a month. With full and clear directions.
Office, 196 Lake, Corner of Wells Street.
Address Dr. D. H. SEELYE,
Post Office Box 4[illegible], Chicago, Ill.

Co-Partnership Notices.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we, the undersigned, have this day formed a Special and Limited Partnership, of which Otto Mutschlechner is the General Partner and Andrew Schaller is the Special Partner, in the Wholesale [illegible] Business, in the City of Chicago, and State of Illinois, that the said Andrew Schaller, as the special partner, has contributed the sum of three thousand dollars to the capital stock in said firm, that the said Otto Mutschlechner has contributed the sum of four thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars and eight cents that the said partnership begins on the first day of October, A. D. 1861, and is to continue for [illegible] until the second day of October, A. D. 1865, that the firm name of said Partnership is to be Otto Mutschlechner, who resides in the City of Chicago, and that the said Andrew Schaller resides in the City of Elgin, County of Kane, and State of Illinois.
OTTO MUTSCHLECHNER,
ANDREW SCHALLER.
DESMOND & FORD, Attorneys.
Chicago, Ill., October 1st, A. D. 1861.

Music Stores

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
JULIUS BAUER,
MANUFACTURER OF
DRUMS AND BRASS
INSTRUMENTS.
99.......South Clark Street.......99
Manufacturer and Importer of Musical Instruments and Strings having connection with manufacturing houses in Leipzig, Dresden, England and Paris, is prepared to furnish Dealers, Bands and Individuals with every article in their line,
At the Lowest New York Prices.
Post Office Box 3403.

REMOVAL.—
A. JUDSON HIGGINS
Has removed his stock of Musical Instruments and Sheet Music to
95 Washington, between Clark and Washington Streets,
Where he hopes to receive the patronage of his old customers and many new ones. His rent being greatly reduced, he feels confident of being able to sell goods much cheaper, which in these hard times is very desirable.
Just published, Gen. Fremont's War Song, price 25 cents; also, many other patriotic pieces. Catalogues furnished free of postage. All orders filled promptly, as heretofore, by addressing
A. JUDSON HIGGINS,
95 Washington street.

Hats, Caps and Furs.

FURS! FURS! FURS!—
J. & A. HERZOG,
Practical Furriers and dealers in
HATS, CAPS AND FURS,
Have just opened their large and splendid stock of American and European Furs, expressly manufactured for this market. Through our facilities in importing our European Furs and a practical experience for years in the manufacturing of this article, we are enabled to sell cheaper than any other houses in the West. All intending to prepare for the cold season, would do well to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.
REPAIRINGS ON FURS NEATLY DONE.
Military Caps made to order.
J. & A. HERZOG, 132 Lake street.

RUSSIAN, AMERICAN
AND
HUDSON BAY COMPANY'S
FURS.
Ladies' Fine Furs, Misses' Furs, Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh and Carriage Robes, Buffalo Skins, Rugs, Foot Muffs, Ladies' Promenade, Riding and Skating Caps.
BEEBE'S SILK HATS.
[illegible] of every style, Cloth and Fur Caps, Umbrellas, Buck Gloves and Mittens, Calf Skin Gloves, &c.
AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.
THOS. B. MORRIS & CO.,
Furriers and Manufacturers,
101 Randolph Street......Chicago, Ill.
All goods warranted as represented. Cash paid for Shipping Furs.

Business Cards

R. T. CRANE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all descriptions of
PIPES FOR STEAM, GAS AND WATER,
Together with every variety of Fittings for the same, Steam Gauges, Boiler Flues, Steam and Water Cocks, Power and Hand Pumps.
STEAM AND HOT WATER APPARATUS,
For Warming Buildings, Hotels, Factories, Churches and Dwellings. Particular attention given to small [illegible] Castings and Babbit Metal.
[illegible] WEST LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

MITCHELL & ZAHM,
MANUFACTURERS OF
TALLOW, CANDLES AND SOAPS,
And dealers in HIDES, WOOL, PELTS AND SHEEP. [illegible] Archer Road. [illegible] street, Chicago, Ill.
LOUIS ZAHM.

J. S. KIRK CO., SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTURERS,
Nos. 18 & 20 [illegible] St., Chicago.

BUTLER & HUNT, 48 State St.,
[illegible]

[illegible]
MAUSS, PRACTICAL [illegible]

Money to Loan.

MISSOURI MONEY
WANTED.
[illegible] WRIGHT & [illegible] Clark street.

TELEGRAPHIC EXCHANGE
On New York,
FOR SALE BY EMORY COBB,
Telegraphic Office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON
CHICAGO CITY PROPERTY,
Or on GOOD IMPROVED FARMS, [illegible]
CHAMBERS & LEE, 111 Lake st.

FOR MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate Securities in Cook and adjoining Counties, apply to
ERNST PRUSSING,
Dealer in Foreign Exchange, Money and Real Estate Broker.
AGENT FOR THE BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
NO. 6 LARMON BLOCK,
N. E. cor. Clark and Washington streets.

Banking and Exchange.

BANKING OFFICE OF
J. T. VAN VLECK.
No. 4 Broad street, (one door from Wall,)
New York, Oct. 5th, 1861.
PATRIOTIC LOAN.
$500,000 of the new 7 3-10 United States Loan for sale in sums of $50, $100, $1,000 and $5,000 Notes, with the coupons or interest warrants accompanying each note and now ready for delivery upon the receipt of remittance.
The Notes will be enclosed and sent forward as directed and no charge made.
I will take six per cent. two year United States Treasury Notes at par in exchange for the 7 3-10, and can supply either large or small amounts.
Refers to H. A. Tucker & Co., Chicago, Ill.
J. T. VAN VLECK.

BANKING HOUSE OF
C. B. BLAIR,
Exchange Bank Building,
Corner of Lake and Clark Streets.
A general Banking business transacted.
Exchange on the East bought and sold.

BANKING, EXCHANGE
—AND—
Collection Office,
BURKAM & SONS,
17 Dearborn Street, Chicago.
BURKAM & SONS, CHICAGO. F. G. BURKAM & CO., CINCINNATI, O.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, State of Illinois.
THE UNION BANK,
BENTON.
Has this day filed in this office a notice of the appointment of E. K. WILLARD & CO. Agents for the redemption of its circulating notes, pursuant to the provisions of Article Two (2) of an act amendatory of the General Banking Law, approved February 14th, 1861.
JESSE K. DUBOIS,
Auditor Public Accounts.

The Union Bank, Benton, is amply secured, by Illinois and New York Stocks, and will be redeemed by us as above.
E. K. WILLARD & CO.,
Corner Lake and Clark street.

BANKING HOUSE OF
CHAPIN, WHEELER & CO.,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets......Chicago, Ill.
Collections made and remitted for on day of payment at current rate of Exchange. Exchange on New York for sale in sums to suit.

AIKEN & NORTON,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 1 Board of Trade Buildings,
SOUTH WATER STREET, CHICAGO.
Collections made in all the principal cities in the United States.

ISETT & BREWSTER,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Exchange, Bank Notes and Coin,
MUSCATINE, IOWA.
Particular attention given to Collections throughout Iowa. Proceeds of City Collections Remitted on day of payment, at current rates of Exchange.
REFERENCES—Bank of North America, New York; Clark, Dodge & Co., New York; Granite Bank, Boston; Spencer, Vila & Co., Boston; Work, McCouch & Co., Philadelphia; Drexel & Co., Philadelphia; Pittsburgh; [illegible] & Sons, Chicago; D. R. Holt, Cashier, do.; F. Granger Adams, do.; Clark Bros. & Co., St. Louis.
T. M. ISETT. W. C. BREWSTER.

ILLINOIS SAVINGS' INSTITUTION
IN THE CITY OF CHICAGO
Incorporated.........February, 1857.
Office 104 & 106 Washington Street.
This Institution receives deposits in Gold, Silver and the Bills of Specie-paying Banks of
FIVE CENTS AND UPWARDS,
From all classes of persons, including minors and married women, and allows interest at the rate of
SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
Dividends payable on the first Monday of January and July. Office open daily during the usual hours of business, and on Tuesday and Saturday evenings until 9 o'clock.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
N. B. KIDDER, Cashier.

DAVENPORT, ULLMANN & CO.
Bankers and Dealers in Exchange,
BANK NOTES, GOLD, SILVER, &C.
No. [illegible] Clark Street......Chicago, Illinois.

BANK OF AMERICA.—Public Notice is hereby given, that all Bills or Circulating Notes of the
"BANK OF AMERICA,"
Heretofore incorporated and doing business in the city of Chicago, under the general banking laws of the State of Illinois, must be presented for payment to the Auditor of Public Accounts of said State, at his office, in the city of Springfield, within three years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of said notes, will be given up to said Bank.
Dated this [illegible] day of May A. D. 1861.
GEO. SMITH, President.
E. W. WILLARD, Cashier.

Educational.

EDUCATE YOUR SONS AND daughters at the Aurora Institute. $40 to $44 pays expenses fourteen weeks. Superior advantages are offered in both solid and ornamental branches. Winter Term opens December [illegible]. Send for a circular.
G. W. QUEREAU, Principal,
Aurora, Illinois.

ILLINOIS SCHOOL OF TRADE,
Corner Lake and Lasalle streets.
HON. E. P. PERRY, President—established 1859—J. DYRENFURTH, Principal.
Business hours from 9 A. M. to 12 M.; from 2 P. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M. The evening studies commence October 15th, and continue for six months. Life Scholarships $25, payable in advance. For Circulars apply at the College Rooms or by letter to the Principal. A PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS has been added to the College, where they are instructed in Arithmetic, Writing, Grammar, Correspondence, Practical History and Geography, German and French. In this class they are thoroughly fitted to enter the School of Trade. Boys' Life Scholarships embracing both Departments, $35, payable in advance.

A LIBERAL EDUCATION with
MILITARY INSTRUCTION AND DRILL.
WESTERN UNION COLLEGE has been located at FULTON, ILL., and will open Primary Academic and Collegiate Courses, on Sept. 18th, 1861. The College has twelve experienced teachers, thorough appointments and excellent appliances, both regular and scientific courses, the finest school buildings in the West, (cost $115,000), ample and attractive grounds, a fine Gymnasium, and many other advantages which should claim the attention of parents. Instruction in German free; also, in ARTILLERY, INFANTRY AND RIFLE TACTICS, SWORD, BAYONET AND GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, COMMON ZOUAVE AND FANCY DRILL under an officer of United States army. Students dress in uniform. TERMS—$175 per school year for board, furnished rooms, fuel, lights washing and tuition in every department. Excellent accommodations for 30 boarders, under the same roof with and the constant care of the teachers. Address for Circulars D. S. COVERT, President, Fulton, Ill.

Lake Transportation

THE
WESTERN TRANSPORTATION CO.
AND
WESTERN EXPRESS.
1861.
THE WESTERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY having made arrangements to run their Lake Steam Propellers on alternate days with those of the
NEW YORK CENTRAL
AND
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROADS,
Numbering twenty-nine first-class, staunch and strong steamers now offer to the mercantile and commercial public, the following evidently superior facilities for the transportation of merchandise and produce to and from the Eastern, Western, Northern and Southwestern States. The Company's unequalled CANAL facilities, consisting of
130 Canal Boats,
Of the largest class, six of which leave New York and Buffalo daily, connecting at Buffalo with the following Propeller Lines, enables it to offer merchants and shippers superior inducements for their patronage.
THE WESTERN EXPRESS,
(Owned and operated by this Company) will run over the New York Central Railroad to Buffalo, connecting with the various Railroads leading West, and with the following Lines of Propellers on the Upper and Lower Lakes:
The Upper Lake Line Daily.

W. T. Co. Steamers.	B. C. & C. Line Steamers.
TONAWANDA,	FOUNTAIN CITY,
FREE STATE,	WENONA,
MOHAWK	MENDOTA
PLYMOUTH	EVERGREEN CITY,
NEPTUNE,	GALENA,
MAYFLOWER,	CHICAGO,

Leaving the dock at Erie Basin, and foot of Michigan street, every evening at 7 o'clock. For freight or passage apply at the Western Transportation Office, Erie Basin, and the Buffalo, Cleveland and Chicago Line Office, foot of Michigan street.
For bills lading and contracts by Canal or Railroad, apply to the following Agents:
EVERETT CLAPP, Agent, No. 1 Coenties Slip, N. Y.
[illegible]
A. H. PETERS, Fr't Agent, 9 Astor House.
[illegible]
[illegible] CHASE, Agent, [illegible] River street, Troy, N. Y.
[illegible]
[illegible] HURD & CO., Hurd's Dock, Detroit, Mich.
[illegible]
[illegible] BUCK, Agent, Green Bay.
[illegible]
JOHN ALLEN, Jr., President, Buffalo.
CONSIGNEES:
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

The Army of the Potomac Going into Winter Quarters—Probability that Gen. Scott's Views will be Acted upon.

[Baltimore Correspondence N. Y. Herald.]

I have learned to-day some interesting news from Richmond, the dates being up to Monday last, the 28th inst. During the whole of the preceding week the trains of cars which left Richmond for the North were loaded with stores for Gen. Johnston's army at Manassas. Among them were blankets, woolen clothing, shoes, boots of canvas and leather, flannel or woolen shirts, woolen socks (homemade), bacon, potatoes, salt and various other articles. The boards and lumber for the construction of huts for the soldiers had been sent up a week or two before. It was understood at Richmond that Johnston's army would spend the winter in their present position, or at least until the Upper Potomac froze over. What the precise signification of that expression was my informant was unable to ascertain.

It is evident that all the stories of destitution or suffering on the part of any portion of Johnston's army are totally unfounded in truth. Not only are they abundantly supplied with arms and munitions of war—not only have they fortified their whole line, from Leesburg or Goose Creek to Fredericksburg—but they are well provided with provisions and with facilities for cooking them properly. The people of the Southern States from which those regiments come, and particularly the people of Virginia, appreciate the services that this army has rendered to the South, in preserving Virginia from invasion for six months, and have seen that they have wanted for nothing. The railroads from the South have afforded a speedy means of carrying to them supplies of all kinds, and thus they have got along so far pretty comfortably.

It is possible that after all Gen. McClellan may be compelled to winter his army in their present cantonments. Such a course, if adopted, will be owing to the influence of General Scott's views, supported by Mr. Seward. The recent reports concerning the condition of Gen. Scott's health are quite true. The scarred and war worn veteran has doubtless fought his last battle and rendered his last service to his country. The infirmities of age are upon him, and both his body and mind have yielded to time, the stern conqueror even of kings and heroes. Being still Commander-in-Chief, the deference due to his views has hampered and fettered the action of Gen. McClellan, and has so deranged and delayed his plans that, after all his preparations, the latter may be compelled through sheer necessity, to put his army into winter quarters on the ground they now occupy. Two or three facts in this connection are now so notorious, not only here, but also at Richmond, that it is idle to refrain from stating them. One is that the Ball's Bluff fiasco is directly and solely due to Gen. Scott. It is also stated that Gen. McClellan's disposition of forces has before been meddled with by the same hand. Any person can see that such interference as this with the plans of General McClellan must render them inoperative.

A New Steam Battery.

Our naval authorities, having become convinced of the necessity of keeping pace with the great maritime Powers of Europe in the improvements which have lately taken place in shipbuilding, are now using every means to increase the number of their iron clad vessels and steam batteries. From present appearances we shall soon have a large number of these ships afloat, which will rival, if they do not surpass, the Warrior, Mercy and Glorie, which have recently been launched from the dockyards at Woolwich and Cherbourg.

The first plates of a new iron-clad steam battery were laid on Tuesday last, by Mr. T. F. Rowland, at the Continental Works, Greenpoint, L. I.

She is to be launched about the middle of December, and, to complete the contract within the time specified, one hundred and sixty-five men are employed on her, night and day. The following will be the dimensions of the vessel:

Length, feet	175
Breadth of beam	40
Depth	12

Her hull, where protected by the water, will be formed of wrought iron plates five-eighths of an inch thick, and above the water mark the plates will be six inches thick. But very little wood is to be used in her construction, and the deck will be protected by plates one inch in thickness. She will be fitted up with Ericsson's patent steam engine, which, together with her machinery, are now being built, at Delamater's Iron Works, foot of Thirteenth street, North River. She will carry two twelve or fifteen inch Floyd or Bodman guns. These will be mounted inside an iron fort twenty feet in diameter and ten feet high. The plates of which it will be built are to be eight inches thick. The most peculiar feature connected with the battery is the fact that the guns can be brought to bear on any given point without altering the position of the vessel.

This is accomplished by means of a turntable on which the fort will revolve; it will be turned by means of gearing connected with her machinery. The steersman will be placed inside the fort, and when in action all the crew will be protected, as no man will be required to appear on deck for the purpose of working the vessel. She is water-tight and fire-proof, and her deck, which is but eighteen inches above the water, may be swept by the waves from stem to stern without any damage being done, as nothing will be left exposed either to the action of the waves or shot of the enemy.

There is little doubt but that this vessel will prove a valuable addition to our navy, and the Southern rebels will, we hope, find the seasoning from this "Union pepper-box" both hot and strong.—*N. Y. Herald, Nov. 1.*

A Right Royal Entertainment.

The crowned heads of Berlin and St. Cloud have recently been hob-nobbing at Compeigne. Of course such an event could not escape the attention of gossiping French reporters, and detailed narratives of the doings of the illustrious couple appear in the Paris papers. In the evening after their meeting there was a select dinner party, and at half-past eight there was, by torchlight, in the court yard of the palace, a *curee* of a stag killed by the Imperial hands during the day. This royal pastime will bear description. The corpse of a stag was laid out on a bier of honor in the court-yard of the palace, a strong troop of imperial huntsmen in livery standing around. A pack of hounds, about fifty in number, were led up three several times to the carcass, and excited to madness by the sight and smell of the blood and copious applications of the whip. At length they were let loose upon their prey, and in a moment not a vestige of the stag was to be seen. A pleasant sight indeed for the most elegant court in Europe! Fifty hounds yelling and fighting for the bloody carcass of a dead stag! A Spanish bull fight must be tame compared with it. All this was on Sunday. The next day was filled up by a grand breakfast of seventy-nine covers, shooting in the reserves, a promenade to the ruins of Vienefonds and the Etangs de St. Pierre, a dinner of eighty covers, and a performance in the theatre of the palace, which round of royal entertainment had not been completed at last accounts.

"The Course of True Love," &c.

A Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* writes as follows:

The wrongs and sorrows of Venice—how long and sorrowful is the tale! For how much misery will Austria be responsible—how terrible an account will be called up against her Kaiser when he shall be summoned to the tribunal where there is no appeal. Letters from Venice to day speak of the grief of the Venetians at the vandalism of their oppressors, who are now engaged in piercing loopholes for musketry in the walls of the time-honored palaces of the Doges. When shall we see Benedek, like Marino Faliero, *decollatus pro criminibus*.

But a sadder story has plunged Venice into more than its wonted sorrow. A young Hungarian noble, in an Austrian regiment, had fallen violently in love with a beautiful Venetian girl. They met frequently in society. She returned his passion, told him she loved him, that she would never marry another, but that she could never marry him, an officer in an Austrian regiment, while three of her brothers were fighting for Italy. Vainly did the Hungarian urge his suit, earnestly did he entreat a meeting. At last the fair Venetian wrote to him:—"Have you sufficient courage to kill me? If you will consent, I will meet you to-night. But I will meet you on this condition only, that you slay me, but respect me. Should I receive no reply, I shall come, and know that you have the courage which I expect from you."

"The girl went forth that evening with a bouquet of snow-white blossoms in her girdle. On the morrow, on the banks of the laguna, the officer's sword and scabbard were found, raised on the form of a cross, and in the stream below were found the bodies of the two lovers, closely locked in each others arms. The white flowers were still in the girl's girdle and the post mortem examination proved that her last wishes had been respected."

Why Folks Get Married.

Though it is very common to reproach old bachelors with their celibacy, and to pity old maids as if "single blessedness" were a misfortune—yet many married people have seen fit to offer apologies for having entered into what some profane wag has called the "holy bands of padlock." One man says he married to get a housekeeper; another, to get rid of bad company. Many women declare that they get married for the sake of a home; few acknowledge that their motive was to get a husband. Goethe averred that he got married in order to be "respectable." John Wilkes said he took a wife "to please his friends." Wycherly, who espoused his housemaid, said he did it "to spite his relations." A widow, who married a second husband, said she wanted somebody to condole with her for the loss of her first. Another, because she thought a wedding would "amuse the children." Another, to get rid of an incessant importunity from a crowd of suitors. Old maids who get married invariably assure their friends that they thought they could be "more useful" as wives than as spinsters. Nevertheless, *Quilp* gives it as his opinion that nine-tenths of all persons who marry, whether widows or widowers, virgins or bachelors, do so for the sake of getting married.—*Boston Post.*

A TRAIN OF GOVERNMENT WAGONS CAPTURED BY THE REBELS—CAPT. ROWAND PURSUES THEM.—A friend writes us from Grafton, that on last Sunday night, at half past 11 o'clock, twenty armed secesh attacked a train of twelve wagons, at Jacksonville, Lewis county, Va., 15 miles from Weston. They captured the wagons, and all the horses but three. Captain Rowand's cavalry company, stationed at Weston, went in pursuit of the rebels, and it was thought he would capture some of them.—*Wheeling Intelligencer, 1st.*

BANK SUSPENSION.—The Platte Valley Bank of Pekin has closed, and there has been much excitement in consequence thereof. It appears the principal depositors were Germans, and upon hearing of the suspension they became furious and threatened summary vengeance upon those connected with the concern. [illegible]

[illegible] of the Rebel Army at Centreville.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.

Yesterday Capt. [illegible] dispatched [illegible] with ten wagons and an escort of the New York Forty-fourth to Shreve's Farm, four miles northwest of Fall's Church and west of the Leesburg Pike, to obtain forage. A short distance north of Fall's Church, they captured a rebel picket, who had left his post to forage for whisky. Capt. Norton at once sent him to headquarters, though he learned from the prisoner that the rebel pickets were stationed not far back of Shreve's place. Capt. Norton judiciously posted his men to repel an attack, but he successfully accomplished the purpose of his expedition without encountering the rebel pickets.

The prisoner's name is C. R. Bell, a private of Company E, Capt. Revere, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, commanded by Col. Seymour, editor of the New Orleans *Commercial Bulletin*. The regiment is a part of General Walker's Louisiana Brigade. He states that around Centreville is one continuous camp of Confederate troops, including sixty thousand Virginians, under Gustavus W. Smith, and an equal number of North Carolinians, South Carolinians, Georgians, Mississippians and Louisianians, from fifteen to twenty thousand of whom are at Manassas. Beauregard was at Centreville, his headquarters being but a half-mile from the village. A new regiment of cavalry from North Carolina had just arrived, well equipped. Stewart's cavalry was to the left of Centreville. Redford's to the right. Latham and Kemper's artillery were under Smith's command. He confirms the previous advices of extensive fortifications having been constructed about Centreville, and he states that so well have the rebel commanders selected their position that they are confident that a hundred thousand men could not dislodge them. They are waiting an attack, and were not contemplating any movement against our troops. He states that the rebel troops are well supplied with the necessaries of life, and are confident that when the battle ensues it will be decisive in favor of the Confederates, and that then they will return to their homes. He enlisted for the war, but had no idea at the time that it would continue more than three months. The troops were armed mostly with muskets, from which they shoot Minie balls with excellent success. They had some Mississippi rifles, and recently they received a quantity of Enfields. On Tuesday, his regiment came to Hunter's Mills, two miles northwest of Vienna, to do picket duty, they relieving a Virginia regiment. They had thrown out their pickets south of and towards the railroad, but as yet they have not appeared within sight of our pickets. They are to be relieved by the Seventh Louisiana.

He confirms the previous accounts of the precipitate retreat of the rebel forces from Fairfax a fortnight since. He says that it was caused by a confident belief that the Yankees were coming upon them in full force, and that on their retreat they burned and destroyed a large amount of property. Bell had previously been on picket in the vicinity of Hall's Hill, and was familiar with the country between Hall's and Bailey's Cross Roads. His statements, like those of all rebel deserters and prisoners, are received with much caution by the military authorities.

Paper Hangings.

70 - - Lake Street - - 70
PAPER HANGING
Cash Jobbing House.
NOW OPENING FOR
FALL TRADE.
PAPER HANGINGS,
Border Curtain Papers,
WINDOW SHADES
CHEAP FOR CASH.
ALSO A FINE ASSORTMENT
FOR CITY TRADE.
The best Workmen at Reduced Prices, to compare with the times.
E. G. L. FAXON,
70 - - LAKE STREET - - 70

F. E. RIGBY & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS,
AND
General House Painters.
51 RANDOLPH-ST., CHICAGO.

DRAKE & BROTHER
DEALERS IN
PAPER HANGINGS,
WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, &C.,
House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers, Etc., Etc.,
NO. 184 CLARK STREET.

Stationery, &c.

JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
STATIONERS,
And Blank Book Manufacturers.
Having the three departments of
Paper Ruling,
Printing and
Binding,
Combined in their Establishment, would respectfully call the attention of BUSINESS MEN in want of
ANYTHING IN THE ABOVE LINE,
To their superior facilities for furnishing a general Office or Counting-Room Outfit.
JONES, PERDUE & SMALL,
123 LAKE STREET.

GO TO
STATIONERS' HALL,
No. 140 Lake Street, Chicago,
FOR
BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery,
GOLD PENS,
PRINTING,
BOOK BINDING
And every article required in the
OFFICE OR COUNTING ROOM.
ACCOUNT BOOKS,
For every trade or business, made to order, single or in sets, of any desired style of
Ruling, Printing or Binding,
And of superior materials and workmanship, at short notice and LOW PRICES.
F. MUNSON,
MANUFACTURING STATIONER, 140 Lake street.

Painters.

JEVNE & ALMINI,
Fresco and Decorative Painters,
101 WASHINGTON ST., CHICAGO.
FRESCO AND DECORATIVE PAINTING
In the Parlors, Dining Halls and Libraries of first-class residences. Also, the interior of Churches, Public Halls, &c. [illegible] Graining of Wood and Marbles, [illegible]
JEVNE & ALMINI, 101 Washington st.

CHICAGO GLUE WORKS.—
GLUE!
NEATSFOOT OIL, SAND PAPER, BONEBLACK, BONE MANURE,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
60 South Wells Street, (Lloyd's Block.)
Having purchased the extensive Glue Factory of [illegible] I beg leave to invite the trade and consumers of Glue, Neatsfoot Oil, Sand Paper, Boneblack and Bone Manure to [illegible]
JOHN L. [illegible]
No. 60 S. Wells street, Lloyd's Block.

SHIP BUILDING AND SHIP REPAIRING.—[illegible]
J. R. JONES.

Wholesale Houses.

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.
Having determined to make
The Sale of Cloaks
A Prominent Feature of our Business,
We have fitted up a Room at the [illegible] in the front of the second floor of our store, reached by a spacious staircase inside. It is lighted by our immense windows with a fine north light, and ladies can inspect at their leisure and without being hurried or crowded, the Garments they wish to look at.
WE NOW EXHIBIT
ALL THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN GARMENTS OF
VELVET,
CLOTH,
PLUSH,
WATER PROOF CLOAKING,
And all Fashionable Materials.
We have in stock a great variety of Garments of our own make, cut from the last shapes of the season, and made and trimmed in the very best manner, which we sell for the retail price of the material, adding nothing for the making.
CLOAKS AND GARMENTS
MADE TO ORDER AT SHORT NOTICE.
The Latest Patterns Received by every Steamer.
W. M. ROSS & CO.,
167 & 169 Lake Street.

Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
64---Lake Street---64
CORNER OF STATE,
(Old Stand of Satterlee, Cook & Co.,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
E. L. SATTERLEE. H. S. WELLS. S. FAULKNER.

1861. FALL TRADE 1861.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.,
42 & 44--Lake Street--42 & 44
Dry Goods Jobbers,
And Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Hats and Caps,
ARE NOW RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK, COMPRISING ALL THAT IS NEW AND DESIRABLE IN EACH OF THE ABOVE LINES, WHICH WILL BE SOLD AT
Eastern Jobbing Prices.
DAVIS, SAWYER & CO.

REMOVAL.
GRAY, PHELPS, & CO.,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
Have removed to the large and commodious double store
Nos. 108 & 110 South Water Street,
FOOT OF DEARBORN STREET,
OPPOSITE OUR OLD STAND,
Where we shall be happy to receive our old customers and as many new ones as may be pleased to call. We have now in store and landing from the Eastern markets, a
Large and Well Selected Stock of
GROCERIES,
Which we offer to the Trade CHEAP FOR CASH. We would recommend an examination of our stock before
Purchasing Elsewhere.

Rawson & Bartlett,
MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
30..........LAKE STREET..........30
CHICAGO, ILL.
We would respectfully call the attention of City and Country Merchants to our extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, which we have now in store, and are daily receiving from our Factory in West Boylston Mass., which consists of a full assortment of those Celebrated Custom Made Patna Kip and Calf, and Grain Water Proof Boots; together with a full stock of all styles of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
of the best quality and manufacture, which we are prepared to sell for CASH and prompt paying trade at Boston and New York Jobbing Prices.
We are Agents for the sale of Mitchell's Patent Metallic Tip Boots and Shoes in all the States.

F. C. & M. D. WELLS,
SUCCESSORS TO
WADSWORTH & WELLS,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
58 & 60 Lake Street.
OUR STOCK OF GOODS IS FULL AND COMPLETE.
Great inducements will be offered to cash and short time purchasers.

CONCESSION!
PEAKE, MARSH & DE LONG
37 Lake St. - - 43 Wabash Ave.
Conforming to the pressure of the times, we have determined upon
CONCILIATION AND CONCESSION,
So far as they can be effected by
Low Prices.
We shall offer AT WHOLESALE throughout the season and during the present agitations a stock of
Dry Goods, Hosiery and Notions,
Unsurpassed in
FRESHNESS, CHEAPNESS AND REAL VALUE.
These are times for
Actions rather than Words.
And we have determined on a course of hard work, rigid economy and SMALL PROFITS, and it will be SUICIDAL on the part of CLOSE BUYERS not to examine our full lines of KNOWN BRANDS OF HEAVY DOMESTICS, HOSIERY, COTTONADES AND DRESS GOODS.

VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO.,
199 & 201 Randolph Street, Chicago,
IMPORTERS OF
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, &c.
Dealers in
Tinners' Stock,
Agents for
HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES.

BOWERS & CO.
BEEF AND PORK PACKERS.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL.
153 & 155 Lake Street.
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE AND ARE RECEIVING A LARGE STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
Cloaks and Cloaking,
SHAWLS,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
Also, DOMESTICS.
We are selling the above at the very Lowest Prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.

Cheap for Cash.
1861 - - - FALL TRADE - - - 1861
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.
31 & 33...South Water Street...31 & 33
ARE NOW PREPARED TO SHOW A FULL STOCK OF GOODS FOR
MEN'S WEAR,
To which they call the attention of the Trade.
FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.

NEW CASH STORE.
MARTIN & BROS.,
No. 83 Lake Street, Chicago, Illinois,
(Tremont Block.)
We have just opened a
Large and Complete Stock of
CLOTHING,
Which we will sell
AT LOWER PRICES
Than ever offered in this market.
TO WHOLESALE DEALERS
We can offer
EXTRA INDUCEMENTS,
As we purchase a great portion of our Goods
FOR CASH,
AND
MANUFACTURE EXCLUSIVELY IN NEW YORK.
Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as it is no trouble to show goods.
MARTIN & BROS.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.
SHAW, JOHNSON & CO.,
OF CINCINNATI,
Have opened a very large stock of New Plain, Medium, AND VERY ELEGANT
CABINET FURNITURE,
At No. 81 LAKE STREET,
Under the Tremont House,
Which will be sold at from 30 to 50 per cent. LESS than the ordinary prices in this market.
The public are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock.

DRY GOODS CHEAP for CASH.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,
Nos. 42, 44 and 46 Wabash Avenue,
Have in store a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS
And invite the attention of close buyers, before purchasing elsewhere.
We have come down to a War Basis, making CASH the Rule, and CREDIT the Exception, and hope the Country Merchants will heartily endorse such a programme.
COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE AND TIN PLATE.
62.......LAKE STREET.......62
We offer to the Trade, at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES:—

8,500 boxes	TIN PLATE,
3,400 bdls.	SHEET IRON,
800 "	RUSSIA IRON,
150 "	IMITATION RUSSIA,
25,000 "	BRIGHT and ANNEALD WIRE,
335 casks	SHEET ZINC,
10 tons	PIG TIN,
16,500 lbs.	COPPER BOTTOMS,
10 sets	TINNERS' TOOLS and MACHINES,
50 casks	BRIGHT OX and COIL CHAINS,
1,000 doz.	AXES,
1,200 "	SHOVELS, SPADES and SCOOPS,
20 tons	SAD IRONS.

TUTTLE, HIBBARD & CO.,
Corner of State and Lake streets.

BOWEN BRO'S,
72, 74 & 76 Lake Street,
ARE OPENING EVERY GRADE OF
SEASONABLE GOODS,
MAKING THEIR STOCK
UNEQUALLED IN ATTRACTIONS.
Buyers are invited to Examine.
BOWEN BROTHERS,
Jobbers, Dry Goods Crockers, &c.
16 & 18---State Street---16 & 18
CHICAGO.

G. C. COOK & CO.,
Invite the attention of buyers to their stock of
GROCERIES,
Which they offer at the
Lowest Cash Prices.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18----State Street----16 & 18

FOSTER & HARDENBERGH,
Ship Chandlers,
SAIL MAKERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Twines and Cordage.
242 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.,
Have constantly for sale at the lowest market prices Manilla and Tarred Rope, Hay Rope, Lath Yarn, Bags and Bagging, Canvass, Oakum, Spun Yarn, Pitch, Tar, Chains, Blocks, &c., &c.
Cotton, Flax and Hemp Twines, &c.
SAILS,
TENTS, TARPAULINGS, AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, FLAGS, &c.,
Made to order at the shortest notice.
LANDELL OR SIBLEY TENT.
[illegible]
GEO. F. FOSTER.

D. J. GARTH & CO.'S
Manufactured Tobacco.
EWING, BRIGGS, & CO.,
[illegible]

Plumbing.

R. D. McFARLANE'S
Gas, Steam Fitting
AND PLUMBING ESTABLISHMENT,
54 [illegible] Street, Chicago,
[illegible]
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
And manufacturer of
All Kinds of Steam Work.
TO THE TRADE.
[illegible]

T. C. SMITH & COMPANY,
BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS,
Coppersmiths,
AND DEALERS IN
WROUGHT IRON PIPE,
STEAM AND GAS FITTINGS,
SHEET COPPER, BLOCK TIN, PUMPS, &c.
Also—Particular attention paid to Jobbing of all kinds connected with the Trade.
223 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

Medicines, &c.

OLD SACHEM BITTERS
AND WIGWAM TONIC.
USE THE
OLD SACHEM BITTERS
It is the finest and best
SPRING MEDICINE KNOWN.
IT IS AN UNEQUALED
Purifier and Regulator of the Blood.
IT IS A DELIGHTFUL TONIC.
TRY IT AND IT WILL DO YOU GOOD.
For sale by M. DIVERSY, Wine and Liquor Merchant, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.
WM. GOODRICH, Proprietor,
New Haven, Conn.
Principal Depot, 143 Water street, N.Y.

BININGER'S
OLD
LONDON DOCK
GIN.
THIS DELICIOUS TONIC STIMULENT
ESPECIALLY DESIGNED
For the Use of the Medical Profession and the Family.
Having superseded the so-called "Gins," "Aromatic," "Cordial," "Medicated," "Schnapps," &c., is now endorsed by all of the most prominent Physicians, Chemists, and Connoisseurs, as possessing all of those intrinsic medicinal qualities, (tonic and diuretic) which belong to an OLD AND PURE GIN. Put up in quart bottles and sold by all Druggists, Grocers, &c.
A. M. BININGER & CO.,
(Established in 1778.) SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 19 Broad street, N. Y.
For sale, wholesale, in Chicago, by Hurd & Pierce, J. H. Reed & Co., and J. E. & [illegible] & Co.

KNOW THYSELF!—Drs. McCANN & MILLER, Physicians and Surgeons, detects to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases, by a simple and scientific method without asking any questions. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs treated by Medical Inhalation and Constitutional treatment. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Scrofula, Seminal Weakness—In short, all curable diseases of long standing cured in the shortest possible time.
FEMALE DISEASES, &c.
Such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Falling of the Womb, Tumors, all Urinary Diseases, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c. will be speedily cured, without poisonous drugs, injurious or unpalatable medicines of any kind. Have no delicacy in calling, no difference what your troubles may be. The afflicted are cordially invited to call and satisfy themselves.
Consultations and Examinations
FREE OF CHARGE.
All Communications strictly confidential. Office in the Scott Building, corner of Clark and Randolph streets. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M. Address J. H. McCANN, M. D., Chicago, Ill. Letters to our address, inclosing a stamp, will receive prompt attention, or for two stamps we will send a pamphlet free.

Bags.

GRAIN BAGS
OF EVERY KNOWN BRAND,
AT NEW YORK PRICES,
AT THE
Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.
HART, ASTEN & CO.,
157..South Water street, Chicago..157

BAGS! BAGS!! BAGS!!!
FARWELL'S
STEAM BAG MANUFACTORY,
No. [illegible] MARKET STREET, CHICAGO.
BAGS AND SACKS
Of every description furnished on short notice, and printed with New and Beautiful Brands.
SIMEON FARWELL.

BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—BAGS—
CORN EXCHANGE
BAG MANUFACTORY,
HART, ASTEN & CO., 157 South Water-st., Chicago.
S. E. CLARK & CO., [illegible] Broad street, New York.
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
Bags of Every Description.
Millers' and Grocers' Bags made and printed to order with beautiful brands. New and Second-Hand Seamless Grain and Gunny Bags, for Shippers, Millers and Farmers' use. Bags for Flour, Buckwheat, Feed, Hams, Salt, Seed, &c.
Orders filled with fidelity and dispatch. Bags loaned to shippers.

CHICAGO BAG AGENCY,
275 SOUTH WATER STREET.
SEAMLESS GRAIN BAGS of various sizes and qualities.
FLOUR—Halves, Quarters and Eights, printed to order of any desired pattern.
HAM SACKS—Every size used.
GUNNY BAGS—Two or Three Bushels.
Commission Merchants, Millers, Grocers and Provision Dealers will find just the articles wanted in our stock. Orders solicited.
HAWKINS & CHAPMAN.

JAMES H. CHILDS & CO.,
HOPE COTTON MILLS,
Pittsburgh, Penn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Seamless Grain Bags,
AND OF
OSNABURGS,
33 inches to 40 inches wide.
We are prepared to receive orders from the trade.

Machinery, Hardware, &c.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL
PIG IRON.
A consignment of this well-known Iron just received and for sale in quantities to suit customers, by
C. H. McCORMICK & CO.,
Agents for Manufacturers.

HORSE POWERS, CORN SHELLERS.—The Bay State Tread Power for one or two horses, with continuous track, and chilled rollers and thimbles; the easiest running power in use. Also, Power Corn Shellers of best pattern. Made and sold by [illegible] & CO. (late Kline & Humphrey), 48 Canal street, corner of Washington street, Chicago.

Legal Advertisements.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, January Term, 1862. Margaret Cameron Hall vs. Robert Hall.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Robert Hall, Defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Robert Hall that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the twenty-third day of October, 1861, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said Defendant, returnable on the first Monday of January next, (1862), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Robert Hall shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the term thereof, to be holden at Chicago in said County, on the first Monday of January, 1862, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
C. J. HULL, Compl'ts Sol'r.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, SS.—Superior Court of Chicago, November Term, 1861. William H. Lee vs. Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non-residence of Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, Defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago. Notice is hereby given to the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, [illegible] and that a summons was issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of July, 1862, as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Carlos Pierce, John Harper and Henry Keyes, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago of Cook County, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said County, on the first Monday of November, 1861, and plead, answer or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.
GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Compl'ts Sol'rs.

Intelligence Offices.

OLD ESTABLISHED
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE,
No. 171 WASHINGTON STREET.
MRS. BATES [illegible]

ATTENTION, CAVALRY OFFICERS.—[illegible]

Railroads.

1861.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Michigan Southern & Lake Shore
RAILROAD
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 24, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN D. CAMPBELL, Gen'l Supt. [illegible] Western Ag't.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS
RAILROAD LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Day Express and Mail Train leaves West Side Union Depot, Chicago, at 7.30 A. M. daily, (except Sunday), and arrives at 9.40 P. M.
The Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation, leaves Chicago at 4.00 P. M., daily.
JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Galena, Dunleith, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, [illegible]
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
[illegible]
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Supt.
E. DeWITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND AND THE CANADAS.
On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 11th, 1861, Trains leave the great Central Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
7.00 A. M.—Lightning Express, (except Sunday,) arrive at Detroit [illegible]
7.30 P. M.—New York [illegible]
[illegible]
THROUGH TICKETS for sale at all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the Galena Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, (under the Tremont House,) Chicago.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, Western Pass. Ag't.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, Chicago daily at
8.40 A. M. Fast Line (except Sundays,)
9.10 P. M. Night Express (except Saturdays)
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA,
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
Harrisburg & Pittsburg
Also—FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, DAYTON.
And all intermediate Stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
[illegible]
D. W. BOSS, West'n Pass. Agent.
E. P. PATRICK, Ticket Agent.

CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD LINE.—Passenger trains depart from and arrive at Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
JOHN F. TRACY, Gen. Supt.
W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
For Milwaukee, La Crosse, St. Paul, Oshkosh, Berlin, and Intermediate Points.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 4th, 1861, Passenger Trains will leave the Depot corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted,) as follows:
[illegible]
S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 4th, 1861, trains will leave Wells street Depot as follows:
[illegible]
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen. Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen. Passenger Ag't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave and arrive at Chicago as follows:
[illegible]
C. G. HAMMOND, Supt.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is a First-Class Road in all respects.
With 285 Miles of Double Track,
THREE DAILY TRAINS (with connections from all points West),
FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA,
All connecting direct to New York.
Morning Mail, Afternoon Fast Line Night Express.
One Train Daily from Pittsburg to New York,
(430 miles), without change of cars,
VIA ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.
With direct connections from Western Cities, arriving hours in advance of other routes, in time for Boston by Rail or Boat Lines.
Express Trains Run Daily—Others Sundays Excepted.
NINE DAILY TRAINS from Philadelphia to New York. Tickets good on any line or train. New York or Boston Tickets via Pittsburg good via Philadelphia or Allentown.
BOAT TICKETS TO BOSTON
Good via any of the Boat Lines.
Two Daily Connections from Harrisburg to Baltimore and Washington.
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH—ALL TRANSFERS FREE.
FARE ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Buy Tickets via Pittsburg.
TICKETS FOR SALE AT ALL MAIN OFFICES.
FREIGHTS.
By this route Freights of all descriptions can be forwarded from Philadelphia, New York, Boston or Baltimore to and from any point on the railroads of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa or Missouri, BY RAILROAD DIRECT.
The Pennsylvania Railroad also connects at Pittsburg with steamers, by which goods can be forwarded to any port of the Ohio, Muskingum, Kentucky, Tennessee, Cumberland, Illinois, Mississippi, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas and Red Rivers; and at Cleveland, Sandusky and Chicago, with steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes.
Merchants and Shippers entrusting the transportation of their Freight with this Company, can rely with confidence on its speedy transit.
THE RATES OF FREIGHT to and from any point in the West by the Pennsylvania Railroad are at all times as favorable as are charged by other Railroad Companies.
Be particular to mark packages "via PENNA. R. R."
[illegible]

GREAT CONSOLIDATED LINE!!
CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO
AIR LINE RAILROAD.
Forty Miles the Shortest Route to Cincinnati Indianapolis and Louisville.
TWO EXPRESS TRAINS leave West Side Union Depot, Chicago, daily as follows:
[illegible]
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD,
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 3rd, 1861, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, as follows:
[illegible]
HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN.
[illegible]
W. R. ARTHUR, Gen. Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen. Pass. Agent.

LESTER & CO'S PATENT
Heating and Ventilating Furnace,
For Houses, Churches, School Houses, Public Halls, &c.
[illegible]

WRIGHT & McCLURE,
[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

MILLERD BROTHERS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 41 Water street, New York.
[illegible]

W. & D. J. LAKE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
180½ South Water street, Chicago, Ill.,
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain and other produce. Advances made on consignments.
D. J. LAKE.

ORRIN F. BOOTH & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 279 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.
Just received Prime Cheese, Butter, Cranberries, [illegible] and all articles of Produce sold on Commission.

ABIEL AKIN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSE.—The subscribers have formed a Co-Partnership for the transaction of a COMMISSION BUSINESS, [illegible] sale and purchase of Grain, Flour, Provisions and General Country Produce, at Chicago, Ill., under the firm name of
RAYMOND, WRIGHT & WHITNEY.
[illegible]

T. MAPLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
210 South Water Street, cor. Wells, Chicago, Ill.
Cash advances made on Consignments.

P. KANE & SONS have opened at No. 3 Hillerd's Block, South Water-street, Chicago, a General Commission House, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions, Seeds, &c. [illegible]

DATER, STEWART & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Water st., Chicago, Ill.
P. DATER, Jr. [illegible] STEWART. J. V. CLARKE.

MORSE & YARWOOD
(LATE ALBERT MORSE & CO.,)
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SOUTH WATER STREET,
[illegible]

SHACKFORD & HOW,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 Board of Trade Building, Chicago.

SPAFFORD & ELLIS,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Personal attention given to sales of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

RICE FAY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. [illegible] Lasalle street, Chicago, Ill. P. O. Box [illegible]
Give their exclusive attention to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, and other Produce on Commission.
RICE FAY. JAS. H. WOODWORTH.

JOHN L. NOBLE & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FLOUR AND FEED.
[illegible]

MACQUEEN & GRINDON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 3 [illegible] Building, corner South Water and Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

JOSEPH H. TUCKER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. [illegible] Board of Trade Building, Chicago, Ill.
[illegible]

M. S. NICHOLS & CO., HAVE [illegible]
[illegible]

A. PEUGNET,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Personal attention given to the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, and country Produce generally.
Office, No. 2 Hilliard's Block,
N. E. Corner South Water and Clark streets.
[illegible]

MURRY NELSON & CO.,
PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND SHIPPING MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

Bedford, Meredith & Russell,
EXCLUSIVE
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain and Produce generally, 221 and 223 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

ALLEN, VANE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of Flour, Grain, Beef, Pork, Hams, Lard, [illegible] South Water street, Chicago.
[illegible]

WILLIAMS & HOUGHTELLING,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]
[illegible]

CULVER & COMPANY
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
216 South Water Street, Chicago.

BAKER & SPAFFORD,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office and Warehouse........No. 7 South Water Street. Advances made on consignments. Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Seeds, &c. on commission.

FORD & NORTON,
STORAGE & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
[illegible] Warehouse on Market street, between Lake and Randolph streets, Chicago, Ill.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
SAMUEL A. FORD. NATHANIEL NORTON.

BAILIE & SEYMOUR,
(SUCCESSORS TO [illegible]) GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, [illegible]

NEELY, LAWRENCE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, for the purchase and sale of Grain, Flour, Provisions and Country Produce generally. [illegible]

CHARLES RANDOLPH,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 3 Loomis Building, corner Clark and South Water streets. Advances made on consignments.

GRIFFIN BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 [illegible] Block, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago. Advances made on consignments.

UNDERWOOD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
158 South Water Street, Chicago.

MUDD & UPDIKE,
General Commission Merchants,
[illegible] Block, Second Floor, corner South Water and Lasalle streets, Chicago.

WATSON V. COE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of Pork, Flour, Grain and Seeds. [illegible] South Water street, Chicago, Illinois.

VAN INWAGEN & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 1 Dole's Building, corner South Water and Clark streets, Chicago, Ill.

RUMSEY, BROTHER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
[illegible]

Dentists' Cards.

WM. ALBAUGH, DENTIST,
[illegible]

Furniture.

C. MORGAN has Removed to
109 Randolph Street,
[illegible]
PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITES
[illegible]

Chicago Tribune

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1861.

THE CITY.

☞ Vote early, vote often.

IMPORTANT TO VOTERS.—Vote two tickets to-day: one for the county officers and delegates to the Constitutional Convention, the other for town officers, which must be on separate ballots and deposited in separate boxes.

☞ Be sure to vote to-day.

CHANGE OF VOTING PLACES.—By action of the Common Council last evening, the polls in the Tenth Ward were changed from the corner of Canal and Harrison streets to the corner of Union and Twelfth streets.

☞ Vote! vote!! vote!!!

THE BATTLE OF FREDERICKTOWN.—Among those who behaved with great bravery at the battle of Fredericktown, was George P. Edgar, Assistant Adjutant General, formerly of this city. His name was suppressed from the commander's report at his own request.

☞ Don't forget to vote.

VESSELS ASHORE.—We learn by private dispatches that the schooner Ralph Campbell is ashore six miles from Hamilton, on Lake Ontario. She was bound up. The schooners W. B. Ogden and Oriole are also ashore on Point au Pelee. They were bound up light.

☞ Vote to suit your own conscience.

☞ The Westminster Review has been received by McNally & Co., for October, 1861. Its contents are very interesting, being, 1st, Two Lectures, delivered by Goldwin Smith, M. A., also Professor of Modern History in the University of Oxford—2d. Biography, Past and Present by M. Michovis.

☞ No politics to-day.

CAVALRY RECRUITING.—Capt. Sumner is now recruiting for Col. Voss' Regiment of Cavalry. His office is at the corner of Custom House Place and Madison street. All who want to join a crack regiment should call and see him. Pay will commence at the time of enlistment.

☞ Vote with the lark, and vote till dark.

THE ZOUAVE GAZETTE.—J. B. Walsh, at the corner of Madison street and Custom House place, has a large supply of the *Zouave Gazette*, issued by "our boys" of the Nineteenth Regiment, stationed at Elizabethtown, Ky. Every friend of the regiment should secure a copy as a memento.

☞ Vote as you please.

RUN OVER.—About eight o'clock last evening, a girl was run over at the corner of Randolph and Canal streets by a runaway horse, and severely injured. She was taken into a neighboring drug store and properly cared for. The name of the injured girl, who resides at 44 Hubbard street, is Maggie Rooney.

☞ Vote for honest men.

THE SOIREE FOR THE CHILDREN'S HOME.—The soiree in benefit of this excellent institution, promises to be one of the most attractive features of the season. It is intended to be a full dress party, and the managers—who are supervising—and the proprietors of the "Sherman," are making every preparation to ensure a most brilliant entertainment.

☞ Vote the whole Union Ticket.

CITY MISSION.—The officers and managers of the Ladies' City Mission of the M. E. Church: Rev. Jas. S. Chadwick, City Missionary, will hold their monthly meeting for business this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in room No. 17, Methodist Church Block. The following are the officers of the newly elected Board of Managers: President, Mrs. Wm. Wheeler; Vice President, Mrs. J. H. Leonard; Secretary, Mrs. T. M. Eddy; Treasurer, Mrs. S. Farwell.

☞ Save your country to-day.

THE OGDEN SKATING CLUB.—A meeting of the Ogden Skating Club was held at the Sherman House, Saturday evening, November 2, when the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year. President, Nicholas G. Clapp; Secretary and Treasurer, H. C. Livingston; Directors, Samuel Johnston, R. Prindiville and S. A. Judson. Person desirous of becoming members of the above club, can find the subscription books at the office of F. G. Saltonstall, No. 24 Clark street.

☞ See that your neighbors vote.

CHURCH IMPROVEMENTS.—Through the liberality of some of the members of the Church of the Ascension, in the North Division, stained glass windows of a very handsome pattern have been added to the many improvements which have recently been made. We understand that the congregation are also negotiating for the purchase of an organ and chancel. Church improvement in these hard, material times certainly augurs well for its condition in every respect. We trust that this flourishing state of affairs will long continue.

☞ Vote any ticket.

SPLIT TICKETS.—There is a rule in Daboll's arithmetic—the one we studied, called Permutation, which teaches how many changes and combinations can be wrought on a certain number of figures or letters. The multitude of "split tickets" that have been printed for this election must have been prepared by the rule of Permutation, for by no other could so many combinations be effected. We have heard of *sixty-two* different kinds of tickets to be peddled at the polls to-day. If a voter cannot find a ticket to suit him out of this ample variety, he must be hard to please, indeed. We presume there never was an election held in Chicago in which there was so much independent voting. It is every man to please himself, and among the candidates every man for himself and d—l take the hindmost.

☞ Keep voting all day.

☞ There are hundreds who will vote for CHARLES B. FARWELL to day, just because of the scurrilous assaults that have been made upon him, and the demagogical clamor that has been set up against him. No man has shown that he has not made a faithful, honest and accommodating County Clerk. Why then has he not been treated decently? His friends have not abused Mr. Hilliard, nor stooped to the disreputable course being pursued against him. People don't like to see a decent, respectable man jumped on by a pack of curs. It disgusts and chagrins high-minded men to see it done. We are very sure that Mr. Hilliard does not countenance the conduct of the slanderers of his opponent. He is too honorable a man to be a party to any such thing.

☞ Vote scratched tickets, split tickets or whole tickets.

POCKET PICKED.—A few evenings since, just after the arrival of the evening train from Niagara Falls at Windsor, a lady from the East had her pocket picked while on board the ferry boat Union, crossing to Detroit. She said she was from New York, going to visit her brother who resides near this city. She was unattended, and in crossing the ferry sat down to her supper, after which she missed her pocket book containing twenty dollars. She was a very lady-like woman, and on making known her misfortune to Assistant Superintendent Howe of the Central road, was very generously supplied with a free ticket to this city. Detroit is fairly alive with pickpockets—in fact the headquarters of a regularly organized gang of these rascals, who operate upon the ferry boats and in the crowded depot of the Central road. We advise all travellers to keep a bright look out for their pockets and purses while passing through that city.

☞ Vote! scratch!! split!!!

BRACKETT'S CAVALRY.—Three companies of Brackett's cavalry, companies A, D and H, made their appearance in the city yesterday afternoon and paraded in full force through the principal streets of the South and West Divisions. They presented a very fine spectacle, and were in charge of the First Lieutenants of the companies named. In this connection, we may mention that permanent winter quarters are now in process of erection at Camp Douglas for this regiment, now numbering, as it does, about eight hundred and fifty men and horses. The work is in the hands of a competent detachment of Wilson's Fusileers and is progressing rapidly. The cavalry has been apportioned the southern end of the camp, and their quarters are to be very comfortable and complete in arrangement, finish and furniture. The roofs are to be the usual tarred or Barrett kind, ensuring good protection to the soldier from rain, wind and snow. This would seem to favor the belief that this regiment is to remain at the Camp of Instruction at least during the winter months.

☞ [illegible]

The Inter-Continental Telegraph.

The assertion of ariel Puck that he would put a girdle round the earth in forty minutes bids fair no longer to remain a fairy fiction, but a scientific fact, pregnant with most important and important results. And it is not alone a matter of congratulation that by the extension of the Pacific telegraph, two continents will be brought into bonds of instant and daily communication, but that Chicago, the eastern terminus of this line, will be the central office of inter-continental correspondence. The importance of this vast telegraphic undertaking, binding two continents indissolubly together, cannot be too highly estimated as the great social motor of the age. Destined as it is to work miraculous changes in the social and political fabric of Europe, more closely identifying and assimilating the nations and working out the problem of civilization, it will create corresponding changes in our own community, politically, socially and financially, and give a fresh impetus to every means which tends to municipal success.

It is in this connection that we announce the arrival at the Tremont House of Col. Romanoff, an ambassador from Russia, sent by the Government of that country to study our telegraphic system. Col. Romanoff has had charge of the extension of Russian telegraph lines easterly through Asia. He has already passed the Ural Mountains and built some 2,000 miles of line in the direction of Russian America. He is an acute and intelligent observer of men and things, and his brief sojourn in this country will doubtless affect us favorably in the estimation of his Russian Majesty. He manifests a decided interest in the physical geography of this country, our commerce and industrial occupations.

His particular mission is to complete arrangements that have been for a long time under consideration with the Pacific Telegraph Company for an extension of their wires to Behring's Straits, there to connect with the Russian telegraph system through Asia and Europe, and thus complete the circuit of the world.

His rank is Lieutenant Colonel of the Engineers and Chief of Telegraphs in Eastern Siberia. The distance from St. Petersburg to the mouth of the Amoor is seven thousand miles, of which five thousand miles remain to be built. The work is being put through with Russian energy. The line from St. Petersburg to the Amoor is nearly a straight one. A stupendous Government road is constructed, with stations sixteen miles apart, over which all the material is conveyed. Each teamster drives sixteen miles, unloads his wagon, and drives back to the station from which he obtained his load. System is more thought of than expense. From the mouth of the Amoor the line will be laid across the Sea of Ochotsk to Kamtschatka, thence to British America along a curious range of islands that cross the Sea of Kamtschatka, called the Aleution or Fox Islands. There are about two hundred islands in all, and twelve Russian settlements on them. The line from St. Petersburg to San Francisco will be completed within two years.

☞ Vote the whole People's Ticket.

The Children's Home Festival.

The ladies connected with this institution hold a Festival for its benefit, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week, and hope to meet a generous support from the public. The affair is in the hands of those who are quite competent to carry out their intentions, and arrangements have been made worthy a great success. Fine dinners are served on each day, from 12 to 3 P. M., for the exceedingly moderate sum of twenty-five cents; tea from 6 to 7 P. M., and a Fancy Fair with unusual attractions in every way in the evening. These surely are enough to attract and to please all.

Lt. Col. Bradley, of the Chicago Legion, has generously offered the services of the Regimental Band, which will play during the evenings. The tables will be spread with objects of taste, ornament and utility. Everything which experience and taste can suggest and skillful energy fulfil will be offered as inducements. Add to this the certainty that the money spent there will aid one of our most valuable charities, now very much needing aid, and that it will be carefully and judiciously applied, and the question is settled. Nobody possessing taste or benevolence can resist the temptations.

Remember—dinner from 12 to 3, tea from 6 to 7 P. M., and Fair in the evenings, beginning on Tuesday evening (to day), and continuing Wednesday and Thursday the 6th and 7th of November, at Bryan Hall.

☞ Every tub on its own bottom.

The Franklin Street Explosion.

As we noticed in our last issue, George Gurney, the foreman and salesman at Downer's Coffee Mills on Franklin street, died on Sunday morning at two o'clock, of his injuries received by the boiler explosion at the above mills on Saturday. The deceased lived on Larrabee street near North Avenue, and leaves a wife and one child to mourn his untimely fate. An inquest was held by the Coroner on Sunday, which developed the following facts relative to the explosion, and hitherto unpublished:

The pumps for supplying the boiler had been out of order and a source of trouble for a week. The engineer, however, had repaired them, and said, only a short time before the explosion, that they were working well. It is presumed, however, that they worked badly, and that the explosion was due to an insufficiency of water in the boiler. It was noticed only a few minutes before the explosion, that the governor belt had run off and that the engine was working very rapidly, thereby throwing off the main driving belt, causing it to run at a still more fearful rate of velocity. The engine was stopped, and it was while the engineer was replacing the belt upon the drum, that the explosion occurred.

☞ Honesty is the platform to-day.

Mr. Collyer's Lecture.

Mr. Collyer's lecture, or rather his recital of his experiences as Camp Inspector under the Sanitary Commission, at Bryan Hall last evening, was well received by a small audience, though it ought to have been heard by every man and woman in Chicago. His description of the state of the camps in the West, particularly those in Missouri where the California gang have been in command, would have moved the indignation of a rebel even, had he listened to it. The waste, disorder, carelessness for the comfort of the sick, the horrible suffering of our brave boys who lie along the road sides in Missouri by thousands, waiting for death to deliver them from the power of the men who have been so anxious to plunder the Government that they have had no time to look out for the proper organization of the army, were well narrated, and for their credit be it said, to an audience alternately burning with indignation and dissolving in tears. Is it not high time that our men and women in Chicago were moving actively and earnestly for the relief of our troops in the field? We wish that as a stimulus to the good work, Mr. Collyer could be heard in every ward in the city.

☞ This is the day I long have sought.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE FOR MILWAUKEE.—A new steam fire engine arrived here yesterday, manufactured by the Amoskeag Company, for the city of Milwaukee, after which it is appropriately named. The steamer is about the capacity of the Little Giant, weighs slightly more, and from the trial, which took place yesterday afternoon under the direction of Chief Engineer U. P. Harris, bids fair to throw water as well and as far as any engine in this city. She got up steam under disadvantageous circumstances in good time, making the first five pounds in three minutes. A subsequent attempt to show her throwing capacity was rendered abortive from the presence of impediments in the valves, and an insufficient supply of water in the fire plug at the corner of Clark and Lasalle streets, where the trial was made. There was no apparent defect in the machine itself, and there is no doubt of her ability to compete successfully with the steamers made by the same company for Chicago. Milwaukee has inaugurated a wise policy in securing a supply of steam fire engines. Nothing else can prevent a recurrence of the numerous disastrous conflagrations which for the past few years have devastated large districts in that city where so many wooden buildings are standing within the fire limits.

☞ Vote early, vote late.

THE WISCONSIN REGIMENTS.—The Tenth and Eleventh Wisconsin regiments will arrive in this city on Thursday next, the former by the Northwestern railroad from Madison, and the latter by the Milwaukee railroad from Milwaukee. The officers of the two regiments will dine at the Tremont House. The Tenth will proceed directly to Kentucky, via the Michigan Central and New Albany and Salem roads. The Eleventh goes to St. Louis via the St. Louis and Alton road. It is understood that the Governor of Wisconsin and his staff, and a large number of citizens of Milwaukee and Madison, will accompany the regiments to this city.

☞ [illegible]

The Polls.

The following is a list of the voting places and inspectors of each ward, at the election on Tuesday:

First Ward—Dearborn House; O. Lunt, F. D. Gray.

Second Ward—Shoe Store, No. 81 Dearborn street; M. D. Colvin, M. Gunn, D. Stillwell.

Third Ward—Sheriff's Office, Court House; A. Garrison, S. C. Blake, P. Bates.

Fourth Ward—House formerly occupied by Engine No. 3, corner of Washington and Franklin streets; E. Langnetz, G. Mahlecknen, C. McDonald.

Fifth Ward—Tempest Hose House, corner of Clinton and Washington streets; R. L. O'Hara, N. Bartenschalg, Thos. Dougherty.

Sixth Ward—West Market Hall—G. Leverenz, L. L. Bond, W. W. Drummond.

Seventh Ward—Corner of Wells street and Chicago avenue; J. C. Grant, A. Brunning, Wm. Forlace.

Eighth Ward—North Market Hall; H. E. Prosity, B. J. Kinsella, And. Nelson.

Ninth Ward—No. 261 Chicago avenue, corner of Green Bay street; S. McKay, H. Arnold, T. B. Pinton.

Tenth Ward—House corner of Union and Twelfth streets; P. Carrighen, O. Morrison, J. Jaeger.

☞ Give one day to your country.

The Illinois Central Railroad Collision.

An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday upon the brothers Coyle, who were killed at the collision at Cottage Grove on Sunday morning. The investigation was very lengthy and searching, developes some important facts concerning the accident, and points unmistakably to the cause of the fatal catastrophe.

The two trains left this city on Friday noon for El Paso, at half-past twelve, at which place they were due at two o'clock the following morning. They were detained, however, and did not arrive until eight o'clock, being six hours behind time. They left for Chicago again at two o'clock on the afternoon of Saturday. The intervening time was devoted to labor connected with the train, in consequence of which, the train hands, at the time of the collision had been *forty hours* without sleep. When the train arrived at Kankakee, on the return, the brakeman of the forward train found the fireman of the rear train, Edward Coyle, asleep and made a remark to that effect. The engineer, Frank Coyle, replied that he was afraid he could not keep awake himself, as he had had no sleep since he started.

The brakeman of rear train testified that he saw the red lights of the forward train at Calumet. At Hyde Park, while coming round the curve, he noticed that the train had suddenly increased its speed, and was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, the forward train according to the testimony, at the same time, running only ten miles an hour. He went out on the platform, but could see no light. A few minutes after, came the collision. Although the lights of the forward train were burning, the steam was not shut off from the rear engine, nor were the brakes whistled down. Every circumstance connected with the affair points unerringly to the fact that the engineer and fireman were both asleep, the result of overwork and fatigue. The jury so considered it, and in their verdict censured the Company for not providing some means of relief in cases of this nature, whereby their employees could secure their proper allowance of sleep.

☞ Vote for candidates or "any other man."

Milk in the Cocoanut.

EDITORS TRIBUNE: Oblige me with a few lines of space to make public the reasons why the *Journal* has pursued Charles B. Farwell with such unceasing vituperation. Five years ago Wilson was a candidate for Sheriff. He appealed to Farwell on the ground of poverty to get the nomination. He so worked on Charley's sympathies that the latter took hold and rendered him material assistance. He was nominated and elected. At the expiration of his term, having made $20,000, and whetted his appetite for more, he made a push for County Treasurer. He was not so much opposed to the Court House Clique then as now, but tried hard to rotate out of one fat office into another. Farwell declined to electioneer for him for Treasurer, and thereby incurred his animosity. The people being tired of him, as one of the Court House Clique, refused to elect him. Two years rolled around, and found him up for Sheriff. All last summer he electioneered the Republicans for the nomination but did not get it, Farwell again refusing to work for him. This redoubled his hatred, and for a month past his sheet has contained little else than abuse of Mr. Farwell—at least pretty much all the space not devoted to blackguarding the TRIBUNE has been employed in abusing the County Clerk. This is one of the cases in which gratitude consists of a lively sense of obligations for favors to come, and hatred for favors conferred. Your readers have now the milk in the cocoanut. **

☞ Principles not men.

THE RELEASE OF COL. MULLIGAN.—Lieut. Col. James Quirk, of the late Irish Brigade, yesterday received the following dispatch:

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Nov. 4.

To LIEUT. COL. JAMES QUIRK:

Our officers are exchanged. I will be with you in a few days. Stand ready. God bless the Brigade! MULLIGAN.

This happy news spread like wild-fire among "the boys," and created great enthusiasm among the officers. Col. Mulligan was expected to arrive at St. Louis last night and undoubtedly will reach this city within a day or two at the farthest. His presence will be the signal for renewed zeal and the organization of a new regiment out of the old Brigade, who are burning with the desire once more to enter the field under their young and heroic commander. Col. Mulligan will receive from all classes of the community a warm and hearty reception. He returns as every true soldier should, without shame and without reproach.

☞ Exercise your common sense.

☞ Gilbert, Sampson & Warner sell, this morning, at half past nine o'clock, a large assortment of second-hand furniture, stoves, &c.

Chicago Sanitary Commission.

The undersigned having been selected at a meeting of citizens held on the 17th October, have organized the "Chicago Sanitary Commission," in co-operation with the United States Sanitary Commission at Washington, by whom we have been constituted a branch for the Northwest.

The interval since our appointment has been employed by us in correspondence with the Commission at Washington, similar Commissions in other States, and in an inspection, by a committee of our number, of the camps at Cairo, Bird's Point, Mound City, Fort Holt and Paducah. We are unwilling to make any appeal to the public, or to assume any responsibility of advising preparations, until we had personal knowledge of the present actual wants and the probable future necessities of our troops.

The results of this correspondence and inspection will be published, and in a few days be ready for distribution. We propose:

1st. To furnish information to all persons who wish to render aid to our troops, with reference, (1.) To the existing wants; (2.) The most destitute points; (3.) The most desirable and useful method of supply.

2d. To afford facilities for forwarding supplies so that, (1.) They may reach their destination and (2.) Be applied according to the design of the donors.

To accomplish these ends we have secured the services of competent agents at the various posts, who will furnish us constant and reliable information and give personal attention to the distribution of all articles forwarded.

We have established a depot at 41 Wabash Avenue, for the reception and preparation of articles designed for our troops. This depot will be opened on Monday, Nov. 4th, and the citizens of Chicago and the surrounding country are invited to forward their contributions through our agency.

Mrs. Jeremiah Porter, well known to our community for efficiency and activity in enterprises of benevolence, will undertake the direction of the depot, and our patriotic ladies are requested to lend their assistance in the arrangement and preparation of needed articles, according to plans and patterns furnished by our Board of Inspectors.

The services of an efficient clerk have been secured, who will always be found at the depot to receive and acknowledge the donations made.

Lists of the articles most needed, based upon information received from the most reliable sources, will be furnished on application by letter to E. W. Blatchford, Corresponding Secretary.

The coming on of winter is destined to add greatly to the hardships and increase the sufferings of the brave men who defend our common interests and our national integrity; and to the homes which they have left they look for the supply of necessary comforts. There is not a man, woman, or child in the Northwest who may not do something to aid them. And we believe that it is only necessary to guarantee the proper and economical appropriation of benevolent offerings to secure an abundant supply for our brave volunteers.

The Commissioners enter upon their duties with a profound confidence in the patriotism of our citizens, to contribute the materials and money needed.

Contributions in money should be made to H. E. Seelye, Treasurer, No. 47 Clark street; contributions of supplies and materials to be directed (*freight prepaid*) to the depot of the Chicago Sanitary Commission, No. 41 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

MARK SKINNER, Pres.	O. H. TIFFANY, D. D.
E. W. BLATCHFORD,	H. E. SEELYE,
REV. W. W. PATTON,	DR. E. N. ISHAM,
JAMES WARD,	JNO. W. FOSTER.

☞ Who ever heard of Downer's Kerosene exploding? No one. Why then do you buy the cheap carbon oils which are sold for kerosene? Better pay ten cents a gallon more and get an article which you know is safe.

Who has kept Downer's Kerosene for the last three years? and who is the only agent in Chicago for his oil? Everybody knows it is Noble at the Lamp and Oil Emporium, 115 Lake street. nov5-7t

Books, Books.

Who wants good books at half price? One of the finest stocks of books west of New York City will be sold by J. A. Colby before January 15th, 1862, without regard to the original cost of the stock. Call soon and pick out your choice at your own price. Books without jewelry, books with jewelry, or jewelry without books. This is to close out a large stock, and a similar opportunity will probably never occur again in this part of the country. Remember the old stand, 118 Randolph street. oc2-6m

Regular Meeting of the Common Council.

The Common Council met last evening in regular session. Present his Honor the Mayor, Alds. Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Titsworth, Baragwanath, Holden, Cobb, Foss, Botsford, Hubbard, Harvey, White, Perkins, McDonald and Comisky.

The minutes of the last regular meeting were read, and on motion approved.

THE M'BEAN CLAIM VETOED.

A communication was received from the Mayor, objecting to the action of the Council at the last meeting in regard to the payment of the claim of John McBean and others, out of the City Treasury, and upon motion the Council re-considered the vote allowing the claim.

Ald. Comisky wished to have the original motion to allow the claim passed over the Mayor's veto, and made a motion to that effect. The ayes and noes were called for, and the result was as follows: Ayes, Alds. Baragwanath, Perkins, McDonald and Comisky, 4. Noes, Alds. Botsford, Marshall, Hoyt, Joy, Titsworth, Foss, Holden, Cobb, Hubbard, Harvey and White, 11.

Ald. Hoyt then moved to refer the claims under consideration back to the Finance Committee, but the motion failed to received a second.

Ald. Comisky was in favor of an arbitration of the McBean claim affair, and made a speech in support of his position.

Ald. Foss, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, explained the action of that Committee, and showed that Mr. McBean did not wish his claim to go before arbitrators.—Mr. McBean, who was present, pronounced the statement of the Alderman as false. The Alderman, in reply, said he could substantiate all he had said by competent testimony.

A motion to lay the matter on the table was made, and prevailed. The Mayor said that Mr. McBean should by rights have his claims paid, but not to the full amount. He thought that Mr. McBean had been instrumental in the passage of the act creating the Claim Commission, and that he did so with a purpose that the Commissioners might pass upon and pay his claim against the city.

THE LAKE STREET IMPROVEMENT.

Ald. Titsworth presented a petition from property holders on the north side of Lake street asking that an eight foot sidewalk should not be built after the improvement of that street. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys in the South Division.

A TONSORIAL PETITION.

A petition was received from several barbers and hair dressers of the city asking for the passage of an ordinance prohibiting the opening of barber shops on the Sabbath. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary and ordered to be published.

CONCERT SALOONS.

John G. Cochrane petioned the Council for a license for a Concert Saloon at No. 81 Randolph street; the license to be fixed at $100 per annum.

Ald. Comisky wanted to know if Tom Oborn run his saloon in spite of the ordinances.

The Mayor said he was ignorant, and thought it was the duty of Aldermen to go round and see to such matters.

The proposition to grant the license asked for was lost.

The official bond of James B. Packard, a city constable, was read and accepted.

The Comptroller's monthly statement, which has been published, was received and placed on file.

THE MONROE STREET IMPROVEMENT.

A report was received from the Board of Public Works in regard to the improvement of Monroe street, asking that the property holders and Council consent to the substitution of boulders for Macadam on that thoroughfare.

Several motions were made without being seconded, some looking to laying the matter on the table, others to complying with the desire of the Board of Public Works.

Ald. Hoyt thought there was a desire on the part of the Board of Public Works to have Joliet gravel on Monroe street, or have nothing. He was in favor of the Nicholson pavement, but had yielded to the substitution of Macadam. Now they are not satisfied. The men who had so long opposed the improvement of that street, he thought, should be ashamed to see their names on such a petition. He defied the threat to go into chancery to prevent the street from being macadamized. He thought that if the property-holders were not satisfied with Macadam, the street ought to be left in *statu quo*.

The report was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys of the South Division.

THE CITY RAILWAY EXTENSION.

The Committee on Railroads reported that the City Railway would give up their right to build a road on Canal street and Blue Island Avenue, provided they had the privilege of extending their line from Lake street south on Halsted street, to the city limits, and a short distance upon Desplaines street, the latter line not to be built within two years. An ordinance was attached to the report, fixing, among other things, that the extension of the line of railway from Roby street west on Lake street to the city limits, shall be completed within ninety days from the passage of the order.

A remonstrance from certain property holders on Halsted street, against the building of the railway upon that thoroughfare, accompanied the communication. The report, ordinance, and remonstrance were laid over and ordered printed.

OPENING AN ALLEY.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys of the North Division reported in the matter of an alley, asked by E. H. Sheldon and others, on lot 7, Bushnell's addition to Chicago, presenting an ordinance ordering the opening of the alley. Passed.

CONTESTED TITLE.

Ald. Holden, of the Committee on School Assessments, reported on the contested title to the west half of the southeast quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter of section 21, and west half of the southwest quarter of section 22, 38, 13, that the instructions of the Council had been carried out, and a title to the property could be obtained for $1,000. Laid over and ordered printed.

CHANGE OF POLLS.

An ordinance was introduced and passed, changing the location of the place of voting in the Tenth Ward from the old place, corner of Canal and Harrison streets, to the house of Charles Lind, corner of Union and Twelfth streets.

WEIGHING HAY.

A report and ordinance were introduced, ordering that all loads of hay exposed for sale at the hay stand, near West Market Hall, shall be weighed at the scales at the west end of the Hall. Report concurred in and ordinance laid over and ordered printed.

Upon motion, the Council adjourned.

Card from W. K. McAllister.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Having learned that tickets are in circulation, containing my name as delegate for the Constitutional Convention, it is but just to the gentlemen who are nominated for that office, and to myself, to state publicly and emphatically, that I have not accepted the nomination at West Market Hall, and am therefore not a candidate, and personally desire my friends in the West Division to concentrate their strength upon Mr. Mulhke, and by the selection of the best man from the other three. W. K. McALLISTER.

To the Christian Public.

For six months past, my labors have been given to the following objects, viz: Visiting among the families of soldiers enlisted in the State service; also among the sick; obtaining employment for men, women and children. My success in obtaining situations for men has been more limited than any other class, owing to the crowds who have flocked here from St. Louis and other cities, where business has become stagnant, and from the fact that our city is not, as it ought to be, a manufacturing emporium. Women of feeble health, also, who could do little else but sewing, have not been needed, as almost every wealthy family possesses a sewing machine. Our success has been good in providing homes for young girls, as they are less of a trial in families than domestics, who command good wages, and serve almost on their own terms. We have applications for at least six or nine girls than for one that wants a place. We have supplied several hundred families with good "help," mostly in young and growing girls and boys; for which, not a dollar has been asked by us and not a cent contributed to the work by those benefited. Indeed, not a dollar has been sent to the Mission for six months by any one for the relief of the poor, though scarce a day passes that some persons are not referred to us, with the assurance that they will get relief, or told that "it is the duty of the Missionary to help them." This is a double wrong, and a cruelty, which imposes upon us the necessity of turning away a good many of the suffering, with the assurance that if those who sent them will send us the means, we will cheerfully take the trouble of investigating their cases, and applying the suitable remedy.

I have, personally, given one hundred and fifty-three meals at my table, without compensation, one hundred and sixty-one nights lodging to wayfaring men, and sent many to their friends abroad. In making applications for means to carry on the work of relieving the poor, I have met with so many excuses on account of the contributions to the war, &c., that I have refrained from it for a long while, except in extreme cases, to bury the dead. I have witnessed scenes of suffering of the most intense nature, with no power to alleviate them, and unless I am much mistaken, there will be starvation and famishing this winter, and all for the want of a little active sympathy on the part of those so immersed in business, that they will give the matter no thought or attention—of those who say they have nothing to spare, while they never go without the comforts of life themselves, and some enjoying all of its luxuries.

Such men do not seem to think that poverty leads to crime, and crime imposes heavy taxes. "An ounce of prevention" may save a whole family from ruin. Much of the intemperance so rapidly increasing, may be attributed to idleness for want of employment, and an insufficient supply of food; so that almost a famine exists among a class, in the midst of our plenty, and unless greater efforts are put forth for suffering humanity we shall suffer in reputation and self-respect as a Christian people at home and abroad, and justly, too.

Six days in the week are directed to the work of visiting the sick and needy. As the city makes no provision for their wants. I am indebted to the services of Dr's. E. Powell, W Hay and C. M. Fitch in attending upon the poor.

The above statement is made with a view of some action to provide means to prevent suffering. It should be here stated that we have the constant testimony of residents on our principal streets that street begging and vagrancy have been abated at least one hundred per cent since our agency began, and we assure the public that if it is sustained, no case of distress in any part of the city need go twenty-four hours without investigation and relief.

This Mission is not sectarian. Over 1,200 loaves of bread were given out last winter, on recommendation of ministers of different denominations. Besides, 90 loads wood and coal, 15 barrels flour, 44 new pairs gloves, 289 parcels groceries, and 289 second hand garments, &c.

Respectfully, E. B. TUTTLE, City Missionary.

APPEAL.

The undersigned, knowing the necessity of such active agencies as "The City Mission," in relieving the worthy poor and exposing imposition in our city, as well also the experience of the Missionary in his work, hereby commend it to our charitable citizens as an economical mode of doing good, and earnestly entreat our fellow citizens to contribute to the distressed, in judicious applications of charity.

Signed, W. B. Ogden, Julian S. Rumsey, Edwin H. Sheldon, S. C. Larned, S. A. Goodwin, Daniel Goodwin, Jr., Gage, Bro. & Drake, Barrett, King & Co., D. H. Hills, W. W. Allport, J. H. Reed & Co., M. D. Ogden, Thomas B. Bryan, Thomas Drummond, J. V. LeMoyne, Lill & Diversey, A. C. Coventry, Bowen Bros., F. A. Bryan, J. H. Rees, Benj. F. Hadduck, James Miller, Gage & Haines, Larrabee & North, E. H. Hurlbut, C. C. Parks, J. F. Gillman, Goodrich Farnham, F. C. Sherman, Geo. W. Lewis, A. B. Johnson, J. J. Sands, Geo. F. Lee.

REGULAR UNION TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
HENRY G. MILLER.
FOR CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
DANIEL O'HARA.
FOR COUNTY JUDGE,
ANDREW AKIN.
FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT,
CHARLES B. FARWELL.
FOR COUNTY TREASURER,
HUGH MAHER.
FOR SURVEYOR,
ALEXANDER WOLCOTT.
FOR SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN F. EBERHART.
FOR COUNTY JUSTICES OF THE PEACE,
CHARLES H. BARME,
JOHN CAMMACK.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
56th District—MELVILLE W. FULLER,
JOHN WENTWORTH.
FOR DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
57th District—W. C. GOUDY,
ELLIOTT ANTHONY.

PEOPLE'S UNION TICKET.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
JOHN M. WILSON.
CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,
THOMAS B. CARTER.
COUNTY JUDGE,
JAMES B. BRADWELL.
COUNTY CLERK,
LAURIN P. HILLIARD.
COUNTY TREASURER,
MICHAEL KEELEY.
SCHOOL COMMISSIONER,
JOHN C. DORE.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
JAMES McCLINTOCK.
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES,
HERMAN ESCHENBERGER,
THOMAS B. BROWN.
DELEGATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
56th District—VAN H. HIGGINS,
B. G. CAULFIELD,
57th District—JOHN HENRY MUHLKE,
SAMUEL ASHTON.

Against the Banking Law on a Specie Basis.

School Commissioner.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The present incumbent of the office of School Commissioner, Prof. John F. Eberhart, has done so much for our schools during the past two years that we are anxious to have him retained. He has spent most of his time in visiting schools, making recommendations for improvement, looking after the diligence of the teachers, as well as the comfort of the scholars. He has held four County Institutes, each one week long, for the sole purpose of teaching teachers how to teach; and we are now reaping the benefits of his labors in the greatly improved condition of our schools. He is a man who is not afraid to do his duty. He withholds or cancels certificates with a manliness that becomes him in the dignity of so important an office. Our county has lost nothing at his hands, in "stump-tail," though quite a considerable amount is paid him in currency, for interest, etc. We hope the city people will allow us to elect *our first, our last* choice to an office that only affects us. As far as I know, every teacher in the county desires his re-election. COUNTRY.

Anderson Rifles.

Every member is expected to be at the armory this evening at 7½ o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted.

WM. B. HOLBROOK, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

At Waukegan, on the 4th inst., by the Rev. Henry Shute, BENJAMIN F. BURNHAM, Esq., of Chicago, and Miss CELESTE SHUTE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED:

In this city, on Wednesday morning, at 2 o'clock, at his residence on Larrabee street, near North avenue, from injuries received at the late explosion on Franklin street, GEO. GURNEY, aged 31 years.

In this city, on Sunday morning, Nov. 3d inst., 1861, FRANCIS COYLE, aged 19 years, and EDMOND COYLE, aged 21 years.

The funeral will take place at 1½ o'clock Thursday afternoon, Nov. 6th, from the family residence, near the Illinois Central Railroad House, on Michigan avenue. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this city, on yesterday (Monday), from the effects of injuries received in the late explosion on Franklin street, JAMES H. LYNCH, aged 21 years.

Funeral from his late residence, corner of Clinton and Twelfth street, this (Tuesday) morning, at nine o'clock.

In Bordeaux, France, Oct. 16th, 1861, of Consumption, ADA CHAPMAN, wife of George C. Walker, of this city, aged twenty five years.

CHICAGO MILL-FURNISHING DEPOT.

T. W. BAXTER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FRENCH BURR MILLSTONES,

OF ALL QUARRIES.

C. W. BROWN'S PATENT PORTABLE

Flouring and Grist Mills,

AND DEALERS IN

DUTCH "ANKER BOLTING CLOTHS,"

Smut Mills and Separators, Separators for Warehouses, Belting of all Kinds, Hoisting Screws and Bail, Bran Dusters, Picks, ProofStaffs, &c., &c.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES,

AND

MILL FURNISHING GENERALLY.

Plans, Specifications and Estimates furnished when desired, and the construction of Steam and Water Mills contracted for entire.

Steam Engines, Boilers, &c., &c.

The subscribers having obtained the Agency for the sale of Steam Engines and Boilers from the manufactory of GOULDING, BAGLEY & SEWELL, of Watertown, N. Y., would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior merits of style, workmanship and powers; also, their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipes, Cocks, Valves, Arch Castings and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

5 horse power......	$ 800	25 horse power......	$1,250
8 "	575	30 "	1,500
10 "	650	35 "	1,675
15 "	850	40 "	2,000
20 "	1,100	50 "	2,300

And in like proportion for larger sizes as required. Every Engine is furnished with

JUDSON'S PATENT GOVERNOR VALVE.

For Flour Mills we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

Save from 25 to 50 per cent in Fuel

over the usual class of boilers in use in the West. We shall keep an assortment of different sizes at our establishment, where they may be examined and the necessary information obtained regarding them. Competent men will, if desired, be furnished to set up and start engines in any part of the country. We also supply

WATER WHEELS, SHAFTING, GEARING, &c.

At very low prices.

T. W. BAXTER & CO'S

Mill Furnishing Depot, West Water street, between Randolph and Madison sts., Chicago, Ill.

Post Office address Box 3746. oc?9-1y

BANK NOTE LIST OF WRIGHT & BROTHER.

W. W. WRIGHT, Of Cleveland, Ohio. GEO. S. WRIGHT, Formerly G. S. Wright & Co. Of Cincinnati, O.

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Gold and Bank Notes.

No. 36 Clark street, Chicago.

LIST OF ILLINOIS BANKS:

PAR:

Bank of Bloomington, City Bank of Ottawa, Mechanics' Bank, Hardin, Reapers' Bank.

DISCREDITED.

No. 1..........VALUE 98 CENTS.
Alton Bank, Kane County Bank, Bank of Galena, McLean County Bank, Bank of Northern Illinois, Union Bank.

No. 2..........VALUE 90 CENTS.
Bank of Illinois, Edgar County Bank, Bank of Sparta, Bank of Ashland, Cumberland County Bank, Mahaiwe Bank.

No. 3..........VALUE 85 CENTS.
E. I. Tinkham, & Co's B'k, United States Stock Bank, International Bank.

No. 4..........VALUE 80 CENTS.
Bank of America, Illinois River Bank, Bank of Indemnity, Ohio River Bank, Pittsfield Bank, Pana Bank.

No. 5..........VALUE 77 CENTS.
American Bank, Merchants Bank, Carmi, Illinois Central Bank, Highland Bank, Illinois State Security B'k.

No. 6..........VALUE 72 CENTS.
Marshall County Bank, Eagle Bank, Fulton Bank, Patriotic Bank.

No. 7..........VALUE 65 CENTS.
Bank of Commerce, Bull's Head Bank, " Jackson County, Kankakee Bank, Bond County Bank, Olympic Bank, Columbian " State Stock Bank, Central Bank, Peoria, Western Bank of Illinois, Bank of Elgin, Western Growers' Bank, Lake Michigan Bank, Warren County "

No. 8..........VALUE 60 CENTS.
Bank of Quincy, Toulon Bank, Bank of Naperville, Franklin Bank, Bank of Greenville, Reapers' Bank, Bank of Federal Union, Reed's Bank, Bank of Metropolis, Garden State Bank, " Brooklyn, Farmers' Bank, N. Canton, " Pike County, Farmers' Bank of Illinois, Bank of Aledo, National Bank, Merchants' & Drovers' B'k, Union County Bank, Kaskaskia Bank.

No. 9..........VALUE 55 CENTS.
Agricultural Bank, Chicago Bank, Bank of Albion, Commercial B'k, Palestine, Hampden Bank, Grand Prairie Bank, Humboldt Bank, Douglas Bank, Bank of Republic, Jersey County Bank, Prairie State Bank, Lafayette " Bank of Southern Illinois, State Bank of Illinois, Bank of Benton, Continental Bank, Southern Bank of Illinois, Bank of Chester, Canal Bank, Grayville Bank, Alhambra Bank, Bank of Carmi.

No. 10..........VALUE 51 CENTS.
Bank of Aurora, Illinois State Bank, " Chester, Belvidere Bank, " Commonwealth, Corn Planters' Bank, " Raleigh, Farmers' Bank, Mississippi River Bank, Morgan County Bank, Marine Bank, Commercial Bank, S. B'n, Rock Island Bank, Lancaster " American Exchange Bank, New Market Bank, Corn Exchange Bank, Farmers' & Traders' B'k, Plowman's Bank.

WISCONSIN CURRENCY.

CURRENT..........98 CENTS.

UNCURRENT:

[illegible]

MONETARY.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

There is rather more activity in the money market to-day, but the demand for discounts is still far below the supply of money in the hands of bankers. The amount of legitimate business for the winter is going to be small, and, unless [illegible], it will be difficult for bankers to place their funds profitably. The prudence exercised by the people of the West in purchasing sparingly and practicing economy generally for the last three years is tending largely to create and, the same policy continued will ensure an easy money market for the future. Prudence in expenditure, and an inveterate opposition to all "wild-cat" currency by which our people shall again lose millions of their hard earnings, with good crops and fair prices, our people need fear no more revulsions, at least for the next generation.

Exchange rules almost the same as on Saturday. The market is working closer. The Indiana Branches still sell to customers at ¼; while the other Banks charge ⅜@½. The buying price is about ⅛. All reliable parcels can be readily sold at that figure, and we presume that a small fraction above was in some cases obtained. Gold buying ⅛@¼; selling ⅜@½@1 for small lots.

MILWAUKEE.—The *Sentinel* of this morning says:

The stringency in the exchange market in the early part of last week, occasioned by the temporary suspension in shipments, quite disappeared before the close of the week under a more liberal movement of produce, and on Saturday matters were working along as smoothly as could be desired. Business was lively at the banks, and exchange steady, the ruling buying rate about ¾ per cent premium, selling rate 1 per cent. Gold is in considerable demand and worth 1¼@1 per cent. The banks sell to customers at the inside figure.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The following is a statement of the earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad Company for the week ending Oct. 31:

	1860.	1861.	
Freight......	$53,710 54	$51,798 44	$1,932 10 dec.
Passengers...	10,841 54	11,385 58	544 04 inc.
Mails, &c....	854 32	1,100 00	245 68 inc.
Total......	$65,406 40	$64,284 02	$1,142 38 dec.
Corrected earnings for prev. month....			$200,275 94
Whole month of Oct. 1860			252,108 32
" " " 1861			220,149 62
Decrease......			$ 31,958 70

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.—The following are the closing prices for cash November 2, 1861:

	1st board.	2d board.
New York Central, R. R. stock	79⅜	79⅜
Galena	70	69⅜
Rock Island	51¼	51⅜
Burlington & Quincy	63⅜	63⅜
Michigan Southern, (preferred)	39¼	39
Michigan Southern, (common)	19¼	18⅜
Cleveland & Toledo	36¼	36
Tennessee 6 per cent. bonds	42	42
Missouri 6s	44⅜	43⅜
Virginia 6s	47	46⅜

Market—First Board, steady, 2d Board steady.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

RECEIPTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
Canal	60	4800	35183	4000	....	210
G. & C. U. R R	1150	44799	2571	1000	798	....
R. I. R R	1187	19800	1730	....	1400	2400
Ill. C. R R	2096	7000	22200	700	1050	....
C., B & Q. R	1155	8808	5081	....	....	578
N. W. R R	1659	9134	....	....	29	....
A. & St. L. R R	....	2860	5250	....	....	....
Total	7309	96831	73735	5700	3287	3188

	Live Hogs No.	Grass Seed lbs	Hides lbs	Wool lbs	Beef Cattle No	Potatoes bu.
Canal	....	....	....	....	....	....
G. & C. U. R R	180	1980	5210	1760	14	18
R. I. R R.	279	....	7096	....	103	330
Ill. C. R R.	350	....	54011	....	210	....
C. B. & Q. R. R.	899	7207	28899	800	423	....
N. W. R R.	83	....	480	790	55	....
A. & St. L. R R	1400	....	320	....	....	....
Total	3191	9187	96016	3350	805	368

SHIPMENTS LAST FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

	Flour, bris.	Wh't, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar. bu.
To Buffalo	4200	109800	197110	168	....	....
To Oswego	....	64800	....	....	....	....
To Ogdensb'h	1760	11000	3000	....	....	....
To other ports	....	....	1980	1690	....	....
Total	5960	185700	202090	1858	....	....

The leading markets to-day—under less favorable intelligence from Liverpool and New York, as well as an advance in freights—were dull and drooping.

The demand for Flour was very moderate, unless at a material decline, which holders were unwilling to submit to—and the market was flat, with sales of about 2,500 bbls at $4.75@4.90 for white winter extras, and $3.75@4.25 for medium to choice spring extras.

The Wheat market suffered a decline of 1@2c per bushel, with sales of about 90,000 bushels, at 77c for No. 1 Red; 79c for No. 2 Red; 68½@69c for No. 1 Spring; and 65@66c for No. 2 Spring—closing dull and heavy.

The Corn market opened flat, and prices fell fully 1c per bushel, with sales of 140,000 bushels, at 21½@22c for Canal Mixed afloat; 20@20¼c for Mixed in store; and 17c for Rejected in store.

Oats were quiet and steady at 14½c for No. 1 in store, and 16c afloat. Rye was in fair request, and steady at 31c. Barley was dull and neglected. Timothy Seed was steady. Highwines firm at 14c.

There is rather more stir in the Provision market, and to-day we note sales of 200 bbls Mess Pork for early delivery, at $11.00, and 400 bbls Clear Pork at $12.00. Mess Beef is steady and quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at $8.00.

Freights advanced 1c, but closed quiet, with engagements at 16c for corn, and 16½@17c for wheat, to Buffalo; 23½@24c for wheat to Oswego; and 24c for wheat to Ogdensburgh.

Flour and Grain in Store.

The following is the Board of Trade estimate of the amount of flour and grain in store in this city:

Flour, bbls	10,536
Wheat, bu	1,232,397
Corn, bu	1,395,534

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 28, 1861.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

The receipts of Live Stock at the various yards during the past week were as follows:

	Beeves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
At Sherman's yards	2,390	4,094	6?
Mich. Southern yards	1,363	5,313	65
Pittsburgh yards	550	8,000	..
Total	4,303	17,407	745
Week ending Oct. 28	4,201	12,920	597
Week ending Oct. 21	5,537	10,959	2,706
" " " 14	2,924	7,764	711
" " " 7	4,881	4,476	760
" " Sept. 30	6,129	5,711	774
" " " 16	5,198	3,974	574
" " " 9	4,723	9,203	516
" " " 2	4,361	2,315	898
" " Aug. 26	4,516	6,133	1,552
" " Aug. 19	4,181	5,332	918
" " Aug. 12	2,651	2,040	750
" " Aug. 5	2,685	3,617	600

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts of Cattle during the week were fair, but the quality was only medium, and business has been restricted almost entirely to the demands of packers, who have purchased at $2.00@2.60. There were no prime shipping cattle on the market. Two or three lots of good steers were taken by shippers at $2.65@2.80; but there were but few lots good enough to command these figures. On the whole there is no material in prices. Owing to the active inquiry by packers, common grades met with more ready sale but at no improvement in quotations. At the close the yards were pretty well cleaned out.

HOGS—As will be seen from a table given above the receipts during the week amount to 17,407—an increase of upwards of 4000 on the week. Under such a heavy supply the market has been unusually steady, owing to a good demand both by packers and shippers. The sales of hogs have ranged from $2.50@3.05 for common to extra choice; but the great bulk of the transactions were at $2.75@2.90. Towards the close, however, the demand was exceedingly light, and it was difficult to sell even the very best at over $2.85.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep is very light and under a fair supply, the market rules dull and 15@20c lower on the week—the sales at the close being at $2@2.37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

SALES.

The following sales were made at the yards named below on Saturday, Sunday and to-day:

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.
80	1250	2.80	67	1095	2.50
15	1360	2.80	49	1325	2.65
32	1045	2.40	149	1340	2.50
13	1290	2.25	16	1350	2.82½
16	1009	2.12½	17	1090	2.00
170	1133	2.40	34	1228	2.37½
62	986	2.10	17	1011	2.25
21	990	1.75	87	1302	2.65
15	1265	2.25	37	975	2.25
19	930	1.85	15	1175	2.25
85	940	2.00	20	1220	2.25
17	1018	2.00	19	1035	2.25

Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
180	321	2.95	41	284	2.75
52	247	2.80	103	219	2.75
202	281	2.85	49	275	2.85
45	251	2.75	109	235	2.75
45	346	2.90	58	260	2.55
68	295	3.05	82	278	2.80
104	281	2.90	217	250	2.75
49	262	2.90	89	270	2.75
77	284	2.85	89	285	2.80
203	234	2.65	51	235	2.70
46	290	2.90			

Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.	Sheep.	Av'g.	Price.
80	95	2.37½	80	98	2.00
102	85	2.00			

AT MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
46	1175	2.50	145	275	2.80
15	1240	2.50	46	295	2.85
34	1046	2.30	100	300	2.85
40	1222	2.40	40	330	2.90
15	1164	2.25	64	310	2.85
18	1094	2.25	75	275	2.70
17	980	2.00	48	260	2.70
15	940	1.90	84	253	2.60
16	1000	1.85	74	256	2.60

AT PITTSBURGH YARDS.

Beeves.	Av'g.	Price.	Hogs.	Av'g.	Price.
24	1100	2.25	150	285	2.80
25	1200	2.50	30	180	2.50
Hogs.			29	190	2.70
158	265	2.70	35	290	2.70
140	285	2.75	120	255	2.72½
160	270	2.80			

Daily Review of Chicago Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, 1861.

FREIGHTS—Advanced 1c per bushel. The engagements were as follows:—To Ogdensburgh:—schr. Onward, wheat, at 24c. To Oswego:—prop. Union, wheat, via Sarnia, at 24c; schr Emeline, wheat, at 23c. To Buffalo:—schrs. Ostrich, Sweepstakes, and Ketchum, wheat, at 17c; schr. G. L. Newman, wheat, at 16½c; schrs. Russel Dart, B. A. Stanard, Major Anderson, Vanguard, E. P. Dorr, Maria Egan, and A. E. Hart, corn, at 16c.

FLOUR—Received, 7309 brls, shipped, 5960 brls. Market dull and heavy. Sales, 100 brls Nashville "Eagle" white winter at $4.90 del; 100 brls "Centralia" do at $4.70 del; 100 brls "Farber's" do at $4.80 del; 50 brls "Bartlett" and 100 brls "Dellinger's Best," choice spring extras at $4.25 del; 100 brls "Lillian" at $4.10 del; 100 brls "Commercial," 200 brls "Key City," and 100 brls "Batavia," at $4.00 del; 200 brls good extra at $3.90 del; 100 brls "Cologne," 100 brls "Mohawk," 100 brls "Badger," and 100 brls "Ware," at $3.90 del; 200 brls "[illegible]" at $3.75 del; 60 brls superfine at [illegible] del; 100 brls "Mill Creek" at $3.80 del; 100 brls "Buffalo Mills" at $4.10; 100 brls "Mill Creek" super at [illegible]; [illegible] at [illegible].

WHEAT—Received, 96,831 bu; shipped, 185,700 bu. Market declined 1@2c. Sales—WINTER—3500 bu No 1 Red in store at 77c; 3500 bu No 2 Red in store at 69c; 1000 bu Rejected in store at 60c. SPRING—30,000 bu No 1 Spring in store at 69c; [illegible] bu do at 68½c; [illegible] bu No 2 Spring in store at 66c; [illegible] bu do at 65c; [illegible] bu Rejected in store at 55c; [illegible] bu do at 54c.

BARLEY—Received, 3188 bu. Market dull. Sales, 100 bags fair at 31c; 150 bags do at 32c on track.

CORN—Received, 73,735 bu; shipped, 202,090 bu. Market 1c lower. Sales, 24,000 bu Canal Mixed at 22c afloat; 12,000 bu Canal Mixed at 21½c afloat; [illegible] bu do at 21c; 23,000 bu Canal Mixed in store at 20¼c; 12,000 bu do at 20c; [illegible] bu short receipts do at 18c; 5000 Rejected in store at 17c.

OATS—Received, 5700 bu; shipped 1858 bu. Market dull. Sales, 800 bu No. 1 in store, at 14½c; 2000 bu do at 16c afloat.

RYE—Received, 3287 bu. Market steady. Sales, 1800 bu No. 1 in store at 31c; 2000 Rejected in store at 25c.

TIMOTHY SEED—Quiet. Sales, 68 bags fair at $1.32½; 18 sacks do at $1.35; 34 bags choice at $1.40.

HIGHWINES—Firm. Sales, 50 brls at 14c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 31@32c.

MESS PORK—200 brls new Mess for early delivery at $11.00.

CLEAR PORK—400 brls new at $12.00.

LARD—Nominal at 7c.

MESS BEEF—150 brls Mess at $8.00.

TALLOW—50 brls prime city at 7¼c.

HIDES—Firm. Green Salted, 6¼@7c; Dry Flint, 13@14c.

BUTTER—65 pkgs common at 7c; good to choice Dairy, 9@10c.

EGGS—In fair demand at 10@11c.

POULTRY—Chickens, $1.00@1.25 per doz.; Turkeys, 6@6½c ℔ lb.

POTATOES—400 bushels good at 20c on track.

BEANS—200 bushels fair White at $1.50.

BROOM CORN—5 tons prime at $65; 16 tons mixed at $[illegible].

Commerce of New York.

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

The following table shows the receipts of Breadstuffs at the port of New York during four weeks in October, 1861:

	Receipts.	Exports.
Wheat flour, bris	678,516	331,302
Corn meal, bris	7,148	6,332
Wheat, bu	4,380,307	3,260,193
Rye, bu	57,480	154,749
Oats, bu	537,457	2,567
Barley, bu	376,744	....
Corn, bu	3,644,899	1,321,662

The exports given above comprise only the shipments to foreign ports. The stock of flour in New York is still very small, against 637,556 bris, for the same period of last year. The receipts of flour in October last year were 393,353 bris, and the exports 261,732 bris. Everything available in Western transportation is now used to crowd the current of produce forward. The following will show the comparative receipts of articles named at this port since January 1st:

Receipts of certain articles of domestic produce at the port of New York, for ten months, from January 1st:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Ashes, bris	20,357	19,804	17,833
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bris	3,170,329	2,735,220	3,611,845
Corn meal, bris	70,083	97,386	78,963
Wheat, bu	1,806,228	11,501,264	20,113,170
Rye, bu	269,163	174,501	533,142
Oats, bu	3,718,267	3,543,122	3,165,966
Barley, bu	751,684	809,186	1,084,835
Corn, bu	2,281,391	10,345,319	16,514,909
Provisions—			
Pork, pkgs	144,921	74,139	99,679
Beef, bris	58,759	33,700	31,261
Cut meats, pkgs	56,819	47,768	78,038
Butter, pkgs	245,992	302,782	319,596
Cheese, pkgs	466,563	601,717	582,214
Lard, tcs and bris	59,769	43,748	88,790
Do. kegs	19,781	25,965	45,382
Whisky, bris	88,139	154,434	240,548

The gain in receipts of wheat, flour, and corn is enormous, and there is also a large increase in rye and barley. Cotton and naval stores, of course, show a decrease. There is also an immense gain in lard, both in tierces and kegs. We also annex our monthly summary bringing forward the exports since January 1st.

Exports from New York to foreign ports of certain leading articles of domestic produce for ten months from January 1st.

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Breadstuffs—			
Wheat flour, bris	650,516	1,450,329	2,312,136
Rye flour, bris	4,827	7,483	9,561
Corn meal, bris	68,568	79,538	92,503
Wheat, bu	108,201	9,112,306	20,413,021
Rye, bu	....	450	604,937
Oats, bu	9,208	102,134	148,419
Barley, bu	6,350	8,260	1,000
Corn, bu	174,809	2,336,012	9,935,474
Provisions—			
Pork, bris	115,968	80,225	91,068
Beef, bris }	85,198	34,279	94,368
Do. tcs }	....	47,627	24,785
Cut meats, lbs	5,165,529	14,120,309	42,300,775
Butter, lbs	2,258,914	8,068,779	15,671,115
Cheese, lbs	6,512,569	18,713,810	26,561,971
Lard, lbs	9,120,286	15,912,024	37,404,551

These tables suggest many topics of interest, but they will be sufficiently apparent without further explanation. The shipments of flour have nearly doubled; the exports of wheat have more than doubled; and the clearances of corn have more than quadrupled, as compared with even the large shipments of 1860. There seems to be a lull at present in the export orders, and it may be that shippers will wait for prices to drop back a little, but we look for a further movement to Great Britain during the season. It is probable that the height of the trade with the continent has been passed, yet we shall be disappointed if there is not a later demand even for France and the Peninsula.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—Has declined about 5c ℔ brl, with moderate business doing for export and home consumption at the reduction. Sales 24,600 brls at $5.20@5.55 for rejected; $5.50@5.60 for superfine state; 5.70@5.75 for extra state; $5.50@5.60 for super western; $5.70@5.90 for common to medium extra western; $5.90@6.00 for shipping brands extra r. h. O.; $6.10@6.75 for trade brands. Market closing rather quiet. Canadian flour a shade easier, with only moderate business doing. Sales 875 brls at $5.50@5.60 for superfine; $5.70@7.50 for common to choice extra. Rye flour quiet and steady at $3@4.10. Corn meal steady. Sales 700 brls Jersey at $2.75@2.90, to arrive.

WHISKY—Unchanged. Sales 568 brls at 20½@20¾c.

GRAIN.—Wheat under large receipts and somewhat unfavorable accounts from Europe has declined 1@2c per bu with pretty large business doing. Sales, 27,000 bu Chicago spring at $1.17@1.21; 26,000 bu Racine spring at $1.20@1.21; 160,000 Milwaukee club at $1.20@1.23; 37,000 bu Canada club at $1.22@1.24; 46,000 bu amber Iowa at $1.24@1.25; 6,300 bu mixed Canada at $1.25; 12,300 bu red state at $1.28@1.29½; 98,000 winter red western at $1.30@1.33; 6,500 bu amber Michigan at $1.34; 6,000 bu extra choice do at $1.36; 15,600 bu white western at $1.35@1.40, and 13,500 bu white Michigan at $1.40@1.44½. Rye scarce and firm. Sales, 3,500 bu Canada and state at 80@81c. Barley without change. Sales, 15,200 bu at 65c for state; 70@75c for Canada West. Corn opened steady and closed a shade easier with moderate demand for export and home consumption. Sales, 194,000 bu at 61@62c for unsound mixed western; 63½@64c for good to choice do. chiefly 63½@64c; and 65c for western yellow. Oats more active. Sales 40c for Canadian and 41c for western and state.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm. Sales 100 brls at $15.50@15.75 for mess; $9.75@10.00 for prime. Beef continues quiet. Sales 100 brls at $4.60@4.50 for mess; $11.50@12.00 for repacked mess; $12.50 for extra mess. Prime mess beef inactive. Beef hams in moderate request. Sales 50 brls western at $16. Cut meats very quiet. Small sales at 4½@5c for shoulders, and 5c for hams. Bacon continues steady and in fair demand. 500 boxes short ribbed middles sold for December delivery on p. t. Lard unchanged. Sales 200 brls at 8¾@9¾c. Butter rules very firm with fair business doing at 8@12c for Ohio; 12@17c for State. Cheese dull at 4@7c.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Rio inactive, but prices very firm; sales of 100 pkgs at 15c. Rice—Nominally unchanged. Sugar—Raw continues firm at 8@8½c for fair to good refining; sales of 680 hhds Cuba at 7½@8½c; 610 boxes Havana at 7¾c. Molasses quiet, and no sales reported. Tallow continues firm, with sales of 10,000 tubs prime western at 9½c.

STOCKS—Lower. C & R I, 55; C & T, 36; Gal & C, 69½, •• 30; I C scrip, 62; M S gtd, 39; Hudson, 38½; Erie pfd, 16½; N Y C, 78¼; Mo 6s, 44½; Mich 6s, '7882; U S 5s, '71 coupons, 86 do 6s '81 coupons, 94½; do regstd 94.

BANK STATEMENT—Decrease in loan, $3,247,699; do specie, $909,536; increase in circulation, $156,483; decrease in deposits, 3,783,495.

OSWEGO, Nov. 4.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull. Sales 3,700 bu Canadian club at $1.05; 3,100 bu amber Michigan at $1.16, and 4,800 bu white Canadian at $1.10. Corn quiet. Barley scarce and no sales. Rye and peas quiet.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Unchanged on grain; flour 58c; wheat 20c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—100 brls flour, 9,000 bu wheat.

CANAL EXPORTS—507 brls flour, 30,000 bu wheat, 66,000 bu corn, 8,000 bu barley, 18,000 bu peas.

BUFFALO, Nov. 4.—FLOUR—In moderate demand and market unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in moderate demand and market a shade easier. Sales 12,000 bu Chicago spring at 98c; 13,000 bu ordinary Milwaukee club at 97c; 6000 bu red winter at $1.06½; 24,000 bu amber Michigan at $1.09; 13,000 bu Milwaukee club on p. t. Corn dull and lower. Sales 28,000 bu at 40c. Peas in good demand and market steady. Sales 7000 bu at 55c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Firm. Corn 23c, wheat 25c to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—15,000 brls flour, 458,000 bu wheat, 284,000 bu corn, 12,000 bu oats.

CANAL EXPORTS—3000 brls flour, 20,700 bu wheat, 151,000 bu corn, 4000 bu oats.

Latest Foreign Markets.

PER JURA.] [LIVERPOOL, Oct. 24.

BREADSTUFFS—Have a still declining tendency. Wheat dull, and all descriptions slightly lower.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but steady.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Consols quoted at the close of business, 92¾@93⅛ for money; Erie shares quoted at 26¼, and Ill. C. 38@38½ discount. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £211,500.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 4.

Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, lumber.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Vance, Buffalo.
Bark B S Shepard, Adkins, Buffalo, 215 tons iron.
Bark Fame, Harvey, Buffalo, 122 tons pig iron.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo.
Brig Canopus, Gunning, Buffalo, 200 tons coal.
Brig Queen of the North, Martin, Collingwood, 112 cords wood.
Schr Standard, Pomeroy, Milwaukee.
Schr Major Anderson, Jones, Milwaukee.
Schr D Morris, Kerr, Cleveland, 375 tons coal.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.
Schr F T Barney, Moffit, Presque Isle, 254 tons coal.
Schr Ostrich, Pratt, Buffalo.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 1,000 brls salt.
Schr Monteagle, White, Oswego, 77 tons iron, 300 brls water lime, 120 m lumber, 15 m shingles.
Schr John S Harvey, McIntosh, Oswego, 205 tons coal, 24,220 lbs starch, 394 brls apples.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier, 35 cds wood.
Schr St Lawrence, Lawrence, Sheboygan, 75 cds wood.
Schr A J Rice, Ingraham, Buffalo, 133 cds wood.
Schr Toledo, Thompson, Milwaukee, 900 empty brls.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo, 50m lumber, 24 m shingles.
Schr L H Cotton, Cotton, Buffalo, 1,200 brls salt.
Schr G L Newman, Jones, Buffalo.
Schr T G Bronson, Bateman, Buffalo.
Schr Ithaca, Thompson, Manistee, 100 m lumber.
Schr Kitty Grant, Maloney, White Lake, 65 m lumber.
Schr Venus, Thompson, Muskegon, 80 m lumber.
Schr Lizzy Throop, Flood, Sarnia, 15 cds wood.
Schr Lady of the Lake, Stephens, Buffalo.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay, 120 m lumber.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, 100 m lumber, 250 m shingles, 300 R R ties.
Schr Little Belle, Liston, Grand River, 120 m lumber.
Schr Levant, Connell, Muskegon.
Schr R B Campbell, Munson, Oconto, 25 m lumber.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt.
Schr A J Morey, McDonald, Buffalo, 1800 brls salt.
Schr Thursby, Smalley, Buffalo.
Schr Mayelle, Morrison, Buffalo, 1000 brls salt, 6 cds wood.
Schr M Egan, Soper, Buffalo.
Scow Laurel McVae, Pier Cove, 50 cds wood.
Scow Trenton, Van Norman, Point Betsey, 100 cds wood.
Scow Cygnet, Glazure, White River, 70 m lumber.
Scow Kewaunee, Goss, Grand Haven, 65 m lumber.
Scow Harriet Ann Thompson, Grand Haven, 37 cords wood.

CLEARED..........Nov. 4.

Prop Neptune, Newman, Buffalo, 18,000 bu corn.
Bark Danube, Hall, Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark Sky Andrews, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark Sunbeam, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible] bu corn.
Bark City of Milwaukee, Vance, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Bark Naomi, Wood, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr A M Colton, Colton, Buffalo.
Schr Sophia Smith, Butler, Buffalo.
Schr Hunter, Williams, Muskegon.
Schr Enterprise, Peterson, Wilkinson's Pier.
Schr St Lawrence, Muskegon.
Schr Toledo, Thompson, Muskegon.
Schr Ellen Pike, Boyd, Kalamazoo.
Schr Queen of the West, Ferguson, Green Bay.
Schr Ithaca, Thompson, Kalamazoo.
Schr Lone Star, Jamison, Buffalo, 17,000 bu wheat.
Schr Kitty Grant, Maloney, White Lake, sundries.
Schr Hyphen, Osborn, Buffalo, 14,200 bu corn.
Schr Hudson, McVae, Eggleston, Ogdensburgh, 16,000 bu wheat.
Schr Tempest, Burns, Green Bay.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand River.
Schr St Paul, Mosher, Buffalo, 12,600 bu corn.
Schr Little Bell, Liston, White Lake.
Schr A E Hart, Bigelow, Buffalo, 20,000 bu corn.
Schr Levant, Connell, Muskegon.
Schr A G Morey, McDonald, Oswego, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr Marion Egan, Soper, Buffalo, 18,600 bu corn.
Schr Sweepstakes, Buffington, Buffalo, 18,000 bu wheat.
Schr G Dart, Thompson, Buffalo, 14,600 bu corn.
Scow Cygnet, Glazure, White Lake.
Scow Laurel, McVae, Pier Cove.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

ARRIVED..........Nov. 2.

Troubadour, Lockport, 4000 bu corn, 50 brls highwines.
Adella, Joliet, 4000 bu oats.
Humboldt, Joliet, 5000 bu corn.
D C Norton, South, 30 c y k stone.
Portland, Morris, 5000 bu corn, 60 brls flour.
Oscar, Kankakee, 4000 bu corn.
Oneida, Lockport, light.
America, Lasalle, 5500 bu corn.
Paragon, Ottawa, 5000 bu corn, 316 bu barley, 8650 lbs starch.
Ottawa, Ottawa, 4800 bu wheat.
Robert Holmes, Utica, 5800 bu corn.

CLEARED..........Nov. 2.

Eclipse, Ottawa, 69,920 ft lumber, 2500 machinery, 44 m shingles.
Ontario, Ottawa, 124 brls salt.
Glasgow, Ottawa, 100 brls salt, 495 lbs mdze.
American Star, Lasalle, 28,200 ft lumber, 50 m lath.
Antiopa, Lasalle, 1038 brls salt.
F A Leonard, Lasalle, 1050 brls salt.
Morris, Lasalle, 66 m ft lumber.
N L Hawley, Lasalle, 86,602 ft lumber, 45 m lath.
Clarinda, Lasalle, 63,700 ft lumber, 20 m shingles, 1220 ft siding, 2488 lath.
Prairie State, Lasalle, 90,003 ft lumber.
Edmonia, Lasalle, 88 m ft lumber.
Progress, Lasalle, 82,938 ft lumber, 50 m shingles.
Stars and Stripes, Lasalle, 64,000 ft lumber.
H Cooley, Dupage, ¾ m shingles, ¾ m lath.
Marion, Seneca, Mariner, 10,136 ft lumber.
Mariner, Joliet, 6000 ft lumber, 7 brls salt.
Adelia, Joliet, 30,859 ft lumber, 30 m shingles.
Merriam, Morris, 20,700 ft lumber, 6 m shingles, 2 m lath.
Boston, Morris, 91,150 ft lumber, 15 m shingles, 30 m lath.
Mary Emory, Ottawa, 78,959 ft lumber, 20 m lath, 50 m Shingles, 450 ft timber, 26,040 ls nails.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One hundred thousand feet Assorted Lumber for sale at a liberal discount to cash purchasers. Inquire of J. E. THOMPSON & CO., 253 South Water street. no1-h38-1w

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A farm ten miles from the city of Chicago, containing 98 acres, 100 prairie, balance timber. A comfortable house, and large orchard of apple and other fruit trees, one of the first settled farms in the vicinity of Chicago. For particulars, inquire of J. McKINDLY & CO., 79 South Water street. oc31x1w

FOR SALE—A Scholarship in Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College. Apply to E. S. WELLS, of the firm of Satterlee, Wells & Faulkner, at 64 Lake street. oc1x1m

FOR SALE—House and Lot, 231 Wabash avenue. The house was well built, and has gas and water. The lot is in a pleasant part of the city, and is the highest point of ground in the South Division. Address L. ROSSITER, Lake Forest. je13-e815-6m

STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINERY.—For sale, a new Stationary Steam Engine, cylinder 12x24, with Tubular Boiler and Fixtures complete. Also, all the Iron Work complete for a Flour Mill of three run Burr Stones. Apply to THOMAS BURGESS, Master Mechanic G. & C. U. R. R., at the Shops of the Company, West Side. oc24-g865-1m

Lost.

LOST—On the 1st or 2d inst., a check drawn by Hamill & Reynolds, on Chapin, Wheeler & Co., for $28.93, payable to bearer. All persons are cautioned against purchasing same as payment has been stopped. V. L. WARNER. nov4x1h59-3t

DOG LOST.—Nov. 1st, a good sized Black English Terrier, yellow legs, cropped ears, long tail, hair fine and smooth, leather strap with pad-lock around the neck. Any one returning the same to No. 40 West Randolph street, will be suitably rewarded. nov4-h73-3t

General Notices.

NEW INTELLIGENCE OFFICE—162 Dearborn st., opposite the New Post Office. Parties desiring help (of any Nationality) can be suited by applying at 162 DEARBORN STREET, Or addressing MRS. A. L. BALKAM, Post Office Box 3345. not558-1w

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY, Conducted by the Spanish Government. In drawing of October 11th, 1861, No. 22,959 drew $100,000; No. 11,181 drew $50,000; No. 18,493 drew $25,000; No. 11,591 drew $10,000; No. 5,837 drew $10,000; also, 38 Nos. $1,000 each; 170 of $400 each, and 2 approximation Nos. $3,000, making in all 1,004 Prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y. no4-182-1w

TAKEN UP—On the first of November, two large Red Muley OXEN, ten miles south on lake shore. The owner can have the above by calling, proving property and paying charges. [nov4-h87-2t] J. W. COPAGE.

TO INVENTORS. COBURN & MARES ATTORNEYS AT LAW AND PATENT RIGHT SOLICITORS Chicago, Illinois. Office No. 11 Larmon Block, 66 Clark street. Branch Office, Washington, D. C. All business strictly confidential. Circulars sent gratis. no1-h72-1m

CASH FOR A FLOURING MILL.—I have sold my mill in the East for cash, and wish to purchase one in the West close for cash, in a good locality for doing custom work, near a railroad, and driven by a never failing stream of water. Any person having such a mill for sale, will please address me, giving full description and the lowest price, care of WATSON, TOWN, La Salle county, Illinois, at which place I shall be within a few days. THOS. P. JONES.

THE SECOND ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Insurance and Trust Company will be held at their office in Chicago, Illinois, at two o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the fifth day of November, A. D. 1861. ISAAC G. LOMBARD, Sec'y. Chicago, Ill., Oct. 21, 1861. oc23-g851-1w

CHICAGO WATER WORKS.—NOTICE.—All owners or occupants of buildings supplied with water by the Chicago City Hydraulic Company, are hereby notified that the Second Semi-Annual payment of the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable on the first of November next, at the office of the Board of Public Works, Room No. 13 Court House. The payment herein declared to be due on the first of November next is for the water for the last half year commencing the first day of November, 1861. Owners or occupants of buildings which are situated on lots adjoining any street, avenue or alley, through which the distributing water pipes are laid, but which are not supplied with water, are also notified, that the Second Semi Annual payment for the assessment for the year commencing May 1st, 1861, and ending May 1st, 1862, will be due and payable at the same time and place. By order of the Board. B. CARPENTER, President. Office of the Board of Public Works, Oct. 18, 1861. oc18-491-5w

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY SUBSISTENCE. Assistant Quarter Master's Office, U. S. Army, Chicago, October 28th, 1861. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 8th of November next, at 12 o'clock M. for furnishing subsistence to the troops at Camp Douglas. COMPOSITION OF THE RATION. Three-fourths of a pound of pork or bacon, or one and a fourth pounds of fresh or salt beef, twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, or one and a fourth pounds of corn meal; and at the rate to one hundred rations, of eight quarts of beans, or in lieu thereof ten pounds of rice, or in lieu thereof, twice per week, one hundred and fifty ounces of desiccated potatoes, and one hundred ounces of mixed vegetables; ten pounds of coffee, or in lieu thereof, one and one half pounds of tea; fifteen pounds of sugar; four quarts of vinegar; one pound of sperm candles, or one and one-fourth pound of adamantine candles, or one and one-fourth pound of tallow candles; four pounds soap, and two quarts of salt. Fresh beef will be issued as often as four days in the seven, at the option of the commanding officer. The undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any or all of the bids. Proposals to mention the names of two sufficient sureties, and to be endorsed on the envelope "Proposals for Subsistence." J. A. POTTER, A. Q. M. U. S. Army. oc28-g36-9t

ESCAPED.—JOHN LYELL, of Pulaski County, Ill., escaped from the Insane Hospital, at Jacksonville, last Spring. He is 25 years old, short and stout built, has sandy hair and complexion, is partially bald, has whiskers and beard full, has rather a down look, and seldom speaks to strangers without asking for tobacco. Had on, when he left, dark pants, drab frock coat, and felt hat. Was last seen in Adams county going north. Information thankfully received. oc18-1xmdaw ANDREW McFARLAND, Supt.

UNION PARK PROPERTY.—For sale on very low terms, three lots facing east, opposite the centre of Union Park, each about 70 feet in width by 125 in depth to an alley. Perhaps the choicest residence lots in the city. Inquire of WRIGHT & TYRRELL, Metropolitan Hall. oc19 g814-2w

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!! Revolvers of all kinds. Officers' Swords, Belts, Sashes, &c. Bowie Knives and Military Goods. Gun Material. Sole agent for Hazard's Powder. All kinds of Ammunition. GEO. T. ABBEY, ap17y 122 Lake street.

TUG E C. BLISH.—Any person having claims against Tug E. C. Blish are requested to forward the same, duly certified, to Messrs. BARSE & SON, Detroit, Mich., P. O. Drawer 212. oc14x1m

LAKE STREET MILLS, Corner Lake and Desplaines street. NEW BUCK WHEAT FLOUR, and all other mill products, at low rates, at wholesale or retail. jy14 J. S. STEVENS & CO.

$3,000 TO INVEST.—A young man, with ten years experience in business in New York, would like a CLERKSHIP in some good concern in this city, with a view to an interest in the business. Will have the above amount to invest in six months, perhaps sooner, and at that time would purchase an interest, IF BUSINESS WAS PROFITABLE. Or on sufficient inducement, would loan the same to his employers. Salary immaterial until permanent arrangements are made. Address "J. C. W.," Tribune Office. no3-h51-3t

M. TERHUNE, (SUCCESSOR TO CAMPBELL & CO.) SHOW CASE MANUFACTURER. 63........DEARBORN STREET........63 CHICAGO, ILL. Post Office Box 426. no4-h71-1y

DAY & CURTISS, Agents for the sale of the ILLINOIS STARCH, OF OTTAWA, ILL., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Our business is exclusively Commission for the purchase and sale of Flour, Grain, Provisions, Butter, Eggs, Hides, Seeds, Lard, Tallow, and other Country Products. Office and Store No. 16 Dearborn street, Chicago, POST OFFICE DRAWER 6316. Advances made on Consignments. FRED. B. DAY. [no1-h52-1y] JACOB S. CURTISS.

CANDLES.—Grocers and others in want of BARRETT'S STEARIC LIGHTS, Will find them by applying to J. L. PATTERSON, Purchasing Agent U. S. T. Co. [illegible] [illegible] Depot, foot of Lake street. oc?g?1-1m

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Second and last week of the engagement of the celebrated versatile Actor, MR. CHANFRAU. The will appear this evening in his great Military Drama [illegible] Bull Run, over 50,000 PERSONS, [illegible]. BULL RUN, Or, The Sacking of Fairfax Court House. The Brilliant Tableaux of THE DEATH OF ELLSWORTH. The Long Bridge at Washington. THE BATTLE OF BULL RUN. SPLENDID NEW SCENERY BY J. W. [illegible]. Grand Dance.... [illegible]. Last night of the Drama of THE TOODLES. Timothy Toodle.....

DANCING AND CALISTHENICS.—J. B. WANTON, [illegible] Theatre, London, [illegible] of Chicago, [illegible] Schools and Private [illegible] the above polite and elegant [illegible] terms, &c., apply to MR. WANTON, [illegible] avenue.

ANNIVERSARY BALL. THE COLUMBIA GROVE NO. 1, UNITED ANCIENT ORDER OF DRUIDS, Will be held at the West Market Hall on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13th, [illegible]. Tickets, 50 cents. [illegible]. Great Union Band.

G. MIRASOLE'S DANCING ACADEMY, Corner Madison and Clark [illegible]. Class open at all hours [illegible]. CHILDREN'S CLASS every [illegible] made only allowed at [illegible] day night for Scholars and Friends [illegible] See Box 1663.

Wanted.

WANTED—To exchange. Chicago residence property [illegible] for that property worth $[illegible] be square, with a good brick store [illegible] which rents well, and clear [illegible] flourishing town on the Ill. C. R. [illegible] miles south of Chicago. Will [illegible]. Address P. O. Box [illegible]. nov4xh[illegible]

WANTED—Two girls, one [illegible] general house work, and one to [illegible] children. Apply [illegible] House, east side of Wabash avenue.

WANTED—By a young German Girl, a situation to [illegible] or the caring of children. Address "A" [illegible] office.

WANTED—By a young [illegible] quiet, retired habits, a furnished [illegible] partial board, in a private family, [illegible] the comforts of a home. Must be in [illegible] and within five blocks of Randolph street. "G. W.," P. O. Box 1463.

WANTED—Partner with [illegible] engage in a long established [illegible] institution; an active or special partner [illegible] than Three Thousand Dollars capital. A [illegible] does not care to hold [illegible] time [illegible] best and creditable business, and [illegible] allowing the present owner and [illegible] the necessary information regarding [illegible] as references given. Please address [illegible] Box 3331, Chicago, Ill., stating where [illegible] can be had.

WANTED—A young French [illegible] wishing to learn English, [illegible] a situation in a private family or French [illegible] to do light work. [illegible] very moderate. Address "M. U." [illegible] no3-h4 3t

WANTED—A German, or Norwegian Girl, fully competent to do [illegible] work for a small family. Inquire at No. [illegible] Throop street, near Madison street.

WANTED—A good [illegible] Singer, who is a good Violinist, can [illegible] situation to travel, by addressing [illegible] Chicago Post Office, immediately.

WANTED—Agents to sell [illegible] street's Rubber Moulding for the [illegible] and windows. [illegible] Strips, Any [illegible] at agents. [illegible] J. R. BRADSTREET, [illegible] N. Y.

WANTED.—Twelve Boys [illegible] wanted immediately for the First Regt. "Yates Sharp Shooters." Apply [illegible] ceived at the Recruiting Office, [illegible] till Nov. 5th. [illegible] oc19 h1-2w Mater'l [illegible]

☞ Wanted.—To all Seeking Employment.—Wanted, an Agent in every town and county to [illegible] appropriate to the times. Every [illegible] well. Send for a Circular, [illegible] closing a two three cent stamp. [illegible] corner of State and Randolph streets [illegible] P. O. Box 4338.

BLACKSMITH WANTED—To go into the country. A good [illegible] with Horse Shoeing and general [illegible] good wages and steady employment. [illegible] nov4-h91-3t N. L. STOW, 72 West Ma[illegible]

LUMBER WANTED—In exchange for a good pair of horses and [illegible]. Address Box 6143, Chicago P. O.

SADDLE AND HARNESS Makers Wanted. GOOD WAGES AND STEADY EMPLOYMENT. [illegible] oc4-g766-1m No. 33 Randolph street [illegible]

To Rent.

FOR RENT AND FURNITURE FOR SALE.—The residence of [illegible] 44 North Halsted street, for rent, and [illegible] sale. For particulars, apply at the office of [illegible] MORRIS, Canal street, between [illegible] Washington streets. JAMES [illegible] oc18x1w

TO RENT—A well finished [illegible] story House on Price Place, east [illegible] containing nine rooms, water in the [illegible] &c. Apply to F. MEGLADE, 174 South [illegible] 562 South Clark street.

TO RENT—The Residence of [illegible] undersigned, 233 Indiana street, corner [illegible] born street. The house is pleasantly [illegible] baths, two parlors on first story and six [illegible] the third, besides servants room [illegible] P. C. LARNED, McCormick's building, cor. Randolph [illegible] Dearborn [illegible]

TO RENT.—Eagle Hotel with [illegible] rented on reasonable terms to a [illegible] For further information inquire of S. MOORE [illegible] Hotel, opposite Chicago and Northwestern Railway Passenger Depot.

TO RENT—The large Brick Packing House or Warehouse, [illegible] floors, first floor [illegible] [illegible] river front. Also, two first class Brick [illegible] Dwelling, heated [illegible] Inquire of W. E. SAMPSON [illegible] 13 Court House. [oc?-g?-1m] S. CARPENTER.

TO RENT—With immediate possession—A Store with Dwelling over it, [illegible] located in the West Division, [illegible] Beer Saloon or Retail Grocery. [illegible] Also a Store Building, Lake [illegible] and [illegible] located in the West Division, [illegible] garden purposes. Apply to J. F. NORTON, [illegible] Ingoes street, Room No. 6.

TO RENT AND FOR SALE. House on Michigan avenue for rent. House near Union Park for rent [illegible]. Lots on West Side for lease or sale. Store on Dearborn street for rent, with [illegible]. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 2 [illegible] Block, Dearborn street.

TO RENT—A large three-story and basement House, No. 610 Wabash avenue, is complete order, with Gas, Water, Bath Room, Good Yard and Barn on the premises. It is a desirable house and location, and will be rented from now till the first of May for some less than the usual rent, and without doubt can be rented for a long time to a good tenant. Inquire of D. COTTON, particulars, corner of Clark and Monroe street [illegible] stairs.) Possession given immediately. [illegible]

TO RENT.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS To Rent—new and second hand. [illegible] at 115 Lake street, (up stairs) near Clark street.

Candidates.

FOR TOWN CLERK.—Bernard Knauer is a candidate for this office for the Town of North Chicago, and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens.

TO THE VOTERS OF CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.—At the request of my friends, I hereby announce myself as a candidate for

CLERK OF THE SUPERIOR COURT,

At the ensuing NOVEMBER ELECTION, [illegible] friends are requested to vote for me [illegible] named office, and not for County Clerk, as before announced. oc31-h34-6t THOMAS B. CARTER.

I AM AUTHORIZED TO SAY that WALTER KIMBALL, Esq., the present efficient Clerk of the Superior Court, is not a candidate for that office, and that he refuses in my favor. no1-h4-4t THOMAS B. CARTER.

FOR COUNTY JUDGE—M. ROURKE offers himself as a Candidate for the Office of County Judge, at the election to be held on Tuesday next, the 5th of November, and [illegible] solicits the votes of his fellow citizens.

JAMES B. BRADWELL, a resident of Cook County for the last [illegible] years, is a candidate for County Judge at the November Election. His platform is [illegible] [illegible] —Down with Traitors—Enforce the Laws—Support the Constitution, and Maintain the Union.

Boarding.

A LADY HAVING TWO DESIRABLE furnished rooms, unoccupied, would [illegible] them with board to a gentleman and wife, or [illegible] single gentlemen. Apply at No. 12 [illegible] no4-h1-3t

BOARDING.—A large and desirable room, with board, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, at [illegible] corner of Washington, opposite Court House. no4-h12-1w

BOARDING.—There are now [illegible] vacant at 223 and 225 South Clark street, pleasant front rooms, suitable for [illegible] gentlemen and their wives, or single [illegible] is also a convenient location for day boarders, only a few moments walk from the Post Office. no4-h13-3t

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of front rooms, furnished, [illegible] board, suitable for a family. [illegible] by applying at 104 Monroe street, [illegible] tom House. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suits of rooms and single rooms can be obtained with board [illegible] State street. Also, a few day boarders [illegible] modated.

BOARDING.—Very desirable rooms with board, can now be obtained [illegible] West Washington street, corner of [illegible] few day boarders [illegible]

BOARDING.—Desirable [illegible] with board may be [illegible] street, third door east of [illegible]

FOR SALE AT REALLY GREAT BARGAINS—[illegible] house on Indiana, near [illegible] a very good house [illegible] Three lots on [illegible] Ogden's addition [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBU[NE]
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND [WEEKLY]
Office, No. 51 Clark [Street]
TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIB[UNE]
Daily, delivered in city, per year....
Daily, delivered in city, per week....
Daily, to mail subscribers, per year....
Daily, to mail subscribers, per six mon[ths]
Tri-weekly, per year....
Weekly, single subscribers, (6 mo's, ...)
" 3 copies....
" 5 copies....
" 10 copies....
" 20 copies, and 1 to getter up of [club]
☞ Additions to clubs may be [made] at the same rate.
☞ Money in Registered Letters [may be sent] at our risk.
Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE,"

Chicago Tri[bune]

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBE[R]

☞ For "Amusements," "[...]" "Sale" Advertisements see Fourth [Page]

☞ Gen. Henry Wager Ha[lleck] arrived from California, was [...] tion with President Lincoln an[d Mc]Clellan yesterday.

☞ Massachusetts has re-el[ected Gov]ernor Andrew by a large ma[jority ...] small vote. Samuel Hooper, a [...] Boston merchant and leading [...] is elected to Burlingame's seat i[n ...] made vacant by the resignation [of ...] pleton.

☞ It does not yet appea[r ...] counter movement of Gen. B[...] Floyd, at Gauley Bridge, has b[een suc]cessful as the bulletined dispa[tch] we published yesterday morn[ing re]presented. It is only certain that [...] ham had crossed the river, at la[...] and was in a fair way to scatt[er his] army. We sincerely hope he m[...] the chief of the gang.

THE REASONS WH[Y]

The readers of the TRIBUNE [...] in this crisis anxious to sustain [...] ernment of their choice, and wh[o are will]ing to listen to plain facts, will f[ind in this] morning's paper a glance at a [...] reasons that have influenced the [admini]stration in the removal of Gen. [...] After giving them their atten[tion ...] will agree with us that the act[ion of the] President has already been too [long de]layed. If any should still doubt, [...] coming report of the Congression[al Investi]gating Committee will open their [eyes ...] force conviction upon the most [...] of unbelievers; but we know tha[t the evi]dence which we present in relati[on to the] management of the Department, [...] minute part of that yet to come.

THE ELECTION YESTER[DAY]

The election passed off yester[day with] unusual quietness. A very light [vote was] polled—not half the citizens went [to the] polls. General apathy prevailed [through]out the city. There being no pa[rty issues] before the people, nor party ticket[s ...] port, little interest was felt—non[e ...] beyond the personal prefere[nces of the] candidates. The merits of the tw[o tickets] being so nearly equal, the peo[ple did] not care to choose between them. [...] the different tickets and combina[tions ...] names of Democrats and Republic[ans were] intermingled, and men of opposite [parties] supported the same candidates. [...] body who went to the polls voted a [split]ed ticket, it is impossible to guess [who are] elected and who defeated among [the nu]merous candidates. In our local [...] will be found all that was know[n at the] hour of going to press this mornin[g. The] counting of the ballots was a very [slow] process, in consequence of the mu[ltitude] of split tickets. Each name on e[very bal]lot had to be read off separately, [...] two ballots could be found bearing [...] the same names. The voters ind[ulged in] the largest liberty in making [...] of candidates.

We saw no disturbances, drun[kenness] or excitement. The election was [conduct]ed decently and in order. The p[olice] had nothing to do.

GEN. HUNTER.

We take it for granted that G[en. Hal]LECK, who has just arrived in N[ew York] from California, will assume com[mand of] the Department of the West, tho[ugh it is] possible that he may be ordere[d to the] Potomac. Gen. Hunter is a skil[lful and] gallant soldier, whose fighting [qualities] admit of no dispute; but he may [lack the] administrative qualities that are ne[eded] in an independent or department[al com]mand. We know nothing of [the inten]tions of the Government, and b[...] more of the executive ability of G[en. Hun]ter; hence our opinion of what is [...] only conjectural.

SHERMAN'S EXPEDITIO[N]

The coast expedition was last [heard] from on Saturday night off the Sou[th Caro]lina coast; and evidently steering [for Bull's] Bay, which is equi-distant from C[harles]ton and Georgetown and about tw[enty] miles from either. If any place [on the] South Carolina coast offers advanta[ges for] a safe landing this bay is undoubte[dly the] one, as it gives the greatest depth o[f water] and is wholly unprotected by reb[el batte]ries. There is no town on the b[ay, nor] any considerable settlement near[...] Charleston, and if our troops [effect a] landing, there is no reason why th[ey may] not march against the rebel city an[d cele]brate the first anniversary of scene[s that] were initiatory of "Southern In[depen]dence." It is by no means certain[, how]ever, that the fleet turned in to B[ull's Bay,] but it was the conjecture of the ca[ptain of] the Monticello, who has arrived w[ith the] vessel at Fortress Monroe, that they [would] do so on Sunday morning.

In this connection it may be [well to] know that at low tide there is an [aver]age of 25 feet in Bull Bay, and 13 f[eet on] the bar, while Charleston has an [aver]age of but 16 feet, and 11 over [the bar.] Port Royal and Tybee entrance al[so have] a greater depth of water than Cha[rleston,] while Edisto Island has something [...]

BOGUS MISSOURI NEW[S]

We caution our readers against [giving] too ready belief to the dispat[ches from] Springfield, Missouri, which appea[r in our] columns this morning. The ma[in facts] are unquestionably true; but the [account] which describes the intense ex[citement] which followed the announceme[nt of] Gen Fremont's removal from t[he com]mand, the refusal of the troops to s[erve un]der any other leader, and the im[minence] of a battle with the enemy, are to [be taken] with many grains of caution. The [reports] from Missouri have, for a long ti[me, been] notoriously unreliable; and those [...] tion share the character of many [that pre]ceded them. Indeed, no others w[ould be] permitted. The censorship exer[cised by] the military commanders in the [...] interest is too rigid, always to pe[rmit the] transmission of the truth. That G[en. F.] most had friends in the army is [...] true; but that they have any desi[re to put] him above the Government tha[t ...] served, is a statement that may w[ell chal]lenge belief, unless we limit his f[riends to] the few Californians by whom he [was] surrounded. They are ready [for any]thing.

GOV. YATES AND GEN. M[cCLER]NAND.

We published a letter yesterd[ay from] Brigadier General J. A. McC[lernand,] stating the reasons why he has [filed] with the Governor a resignation o[f his seat] in Congress, and giving his view[s of the] propriety of holding an election t[o fill the] vacancy. Gen. McClernand beli[eves that] a military commission from the P[resident] and a seat in Congress cannot be [held by] the same person at the same [time, in] which we agree with him. He al[so holds] that, having accepted the milita[ry ...]